Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861. NUMBER 50.

Commission Merchants.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. S. SHACKFORD. [aug-ly]

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Provisions and Country Produce generally, exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 177 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. R. SPAFFORD.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible]. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. H. [illegible]

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments. T. MAPLE.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED. No. 226 South Water street, Chicago. Sole Agents for Panton Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill. Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c. PETER MACQUEEN. A. S. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a general commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 162 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. [illegible]

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets. P. O. Box [illegible]. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. [illegible], S. W. Rigley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; [illegible] Nephew & Co., Board Freers, Yelverdon, [illegible] King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., [illegible] Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES Will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY. By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 134 South Water street, Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. MURRY NELSON. [apl8] R. R. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 236 and 238 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 142 South Water street, P. O. Box 720, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. [illegible] Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 226 South Water street, second door west of Wells street. Give their particular attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. [illegible] Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, George Steel & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. [jal0-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse No. 21 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Seeds, &c. on commission.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. KATHARIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 146 South Water st., Pardee Building. Post Office Drawer 6187, Chicago. REFERENCES—Burgis, Buckingham & Co; Wm. Baillie, [illegible] Freight agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. [illegible] A. E. NEELY. E. K. LAWRENCE. WINDHAM. R. P. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and [illegible] streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, 7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN J. MUDD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188 SOUTH WATER STREET, Atkin's Building. Business confined strictly to commission.

R. & S. P. CARTER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Board of Trade Building, second floor, will give personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. Advances made on consignments. ROSWELL CARTER. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain, Stock, No. 223½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. S. L. WHEELER.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce. No. 144 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

DAY, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND TEA DEALERS, No. 60 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. I. C. DAY. W. T. ALLEN. S. P. FARRINGTON. We call the attention of CASH BUYERS to our large stock of Groceries, including everything in our line, purchased before the late advance, and offered at prices that will tempt close buyers.

2000 Bbls. REFINED SUGARS, Clarified Sugars, including Standard Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, York Coffee A & B, and all grades of Yellow Sugars, for sale low for cash by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water st.

1000 Hhds. and Boxes New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars, and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water st.

1000 Bags COFFEE, all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water st.

ONE THOUSAND Bags RICE, of all grades, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water st.

ONE THOUSAND Bbls. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 60 South Water st.

SEVEN HUNDRED Hf. Chests TEAS, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Oolong and English Breakfast, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO.

THREE HUNDRED Cases TOBACCO, of approved brands, in store, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS, [illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861.

For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

NEAR WASHINGTON.

[The] special dispatches announce that [the re]bels have advanced, and are still ad[vancin]g, their lines nearer to Washington, [and h]ave taken up their position at Bailey's [Cross] roads, only a few miles back of [Alexa]ndria Heights. Their late retreat [to] Fairfax was either a ruse, to draw [us on,] or a scare got up among themselves. [W]hatever may have been its cause, the [genius] of Beauregard has again taken the [initiat]ive. Thus much appears to be [known.] Military information on our side [is of] course prohibited, but because we [do] not know what our army is doing, let [no one] suppose they are not well employ[ed.] All agree that General McClellan [has] been organizing his forces in [the] most skillful and effective man[ner.] With late arrivals, he has pro[bably] not less than 125,000 men at the [capital,] or within sight of it. But while an [aggreg]ation of men is not an army, it is [certain] that McClellan is now making an [army] so compacted and organized, that [when] the hour comes he can strike a blow [with] it as surely as the skillful boxer [strikes] with his fist. When that army [goes fo]rth to battle—as we believe it will [soon,] and not a long time hence—we [shall] not hear of men looking in vain for [officers,] and Colonels waiting in vain for [orders,] and a disgraceful panic and rout, [making] us ridiculous in the eyes of the [world.] Let no one in impatience think that [the] days have been lost to the army of the [P]otomac. They are making victories [in adv]ance.

SECESSIONISTS IN CHICAGO.

[The]re are more secessionists in Chicago [than] people generally suspect. It is well [ascert]ained that a lodge of the Knights of [the G]olden Circle was formed in this city [last] Spring, and still exists, holding stated meetings.

[The] virtual suppression of the N. Y. [Daily News,] a violently treasonable sheet, brought [to li]ght the fact that five hundred copies [per] day were sent to this city. About half [t]he number found subscribers in Chi[cago,] and the remainder in the towns and [villa]ges of the surrounding country. Those [who] patronized this sheet in preference to [the] other dailies of New York, did so be[caus]e its secession sentiments reflected [their] own.

[It] is quite time that secessionism should [be] from among us, and its advocates be [driv]en out of the city. There are but two [parti]es, those who are for the Government [and] they who are its enemies. The ordi[nance] passed by the Common Council last [eve]ning, is a move in the direction of this [weedi]ng-out process. Now let us see whether [the] Chicago sympathizers with rebellion [wh]o have been seeking safe occasions to [utter] treason, will purchase a continued [resi]dence here by an oath of allegiance, or [a]t once to the ranks of their friends. [Let] them do one or the other. Treason [mus]t be dumb in Chicago.

COL. TYLER'S COMMAND.

[T]he report comes from Cincinnati that [Col.] Tyler's regiment—the 7th Ohio—has [had] an engagement with Floyd's rebel [arm]y, and been badly beaten. The enemy [is] said to have surrounded them, and if [the] report is true, (it being as yet uncon[firme]d,) the particulars will show that the [ac]tion was carried only after a bloody [and] desperate fight. At last accounts [Col.] Tyler was well entrenched at [Cro]ss Lanes, 24 miles north-east of Gau[ley] Bridge, upon a hill which commanded [the] turnpike leading to Gauley, Summer[sville,] (a few miles distant,) and Lewisburg, [G]reenbrier county. His position was [suc]h that, although constantly threatened, [it w]as said he could hold it against several [time]s his number. Upon the other side of [Sum]merville, and near it, was the 23d [Ohio,] Col. Scammon; and still further [sout]h, at Sutton, the 13th Ohio, Col. [Sm]ith; these three regiments forming the [nor]thern division of the line be[twe]en Gauley Bridge and Clarks[burg.] Of all these, however, the position [at] Cross Lanes was the strongest and most [imp]ortant. The hill was peculiarly favor[able] to the service of artillery, of which [Tyl]er had several pieces; and earthworks [for] his infantry rendered the place more [easy] to defend. Late accounts by mail [fro]m Cross Lanes stated the constant dan[ger] of attack, and announced that an army [of] 7,000 men was then on the way [fro]m Huttonsville, commanded (it was sup[pos]ed,) by Gen. Lee himself. Gov. Wise's [for]ce was also uncomfortably near, and [had] captured some of our men, including [Lieu]t. Sprague. It is not improbable, there[fore], that this overwhelming force may [hav]e considered the stronghold at Cross [La]nes worth the several hundred lives [whi]ch they must have lost in taking it. In [thei]r hands it breaks the connection be[twe]en Generals Cox and Rosecrans, and [lea]ves the former in a predicament that [ma]y well excite our alarm for his safety.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

[T]he receipts and shipments of flour [and gra]in, live stock, &c., during the past week [we]re as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
[Fl]our, bbls	36,290	30,709
[Wh]eat, bu	769,143	609,755
[Co]rn, bu	1,250,908	580,176
[Oats], bu	65,694	2,772
[Rye], bu	8,747	
[Bar]ley, bu	9,592	400
[Grass seed]	166,654	
[Por]k, bbls	781	1,088
[Cu]t Meats, lbs	115	228,695
[La]rd, lbs	88,080	161,537
[Tal]low, lbs	12,214	31,093
[Live] Hogs, no	3,806	2,712
[Dr]essed Hogs, no		
[Be]ef Cattle, no	4,405	2,833

Compared with the week previous, there [is] an increase on the receipts of flour of [illegible]000 barrels, 200,000 bushels of wheat, [illegible]0,000 bushels of corn; but there is a [de]crease in the shipments of wheat and [of] corn equal to about 600,000 bushels, in [co]nsequence of the scarcity of vessels.

The entire receipts of grain, including [flo]ur, during the week, amounts to [2,]284,533 bushels—which is the largest [a]mount of grain ever before received [w]ithin a week in this city.

The following table shows the receipts [of] leading articles from the 1st of Jan. to [A]ug. 24, for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
[Fl]our, brls	796,407	278,255	279,248
[Wh]eat, bus	8,666,186	4,952,180	2,311,922
[Co]rn, bus	16,541,126	12,869,688	3,634,993
[Oa]ts, bus	971,058	844,180	548,123
[Ry]e, bus	257,637	130,695	64,825
[Ba]rley, bus	343,890	238,101	135,314
[Po]rk, brls	2,976,863	2,349,733	1,743,171
[Cu]t meats, lbs	23,730	12,250	17,111
[La]rd, lbs	5,407,008	5,758,996	5,075,977
[Tal]low, lbs	3,960,450	3,979,589	3,883,143
[Liv]e Hogs, no	644,586	300,176	251,545
[Dress]ed Hogs, no	144,188	95,751	58,149
[Be]ef Cattle, no	98,047	81,391	41,625

The following table shows the estimated [a]mount of flour and grain in store in this [cit]y on the 26th inst., compared with the [es]timates of the three previous weeks:

	Aug. 26.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 5.
[Flo]ur, bu	9,870	8,422	8,425	10,596
[Wh]eat, bu	457,840	341,400	83,971	107,350
[Co]rn, bu	2,565,442	1,923,810	1,771,689	1,676,289
[Oat]s, bu	264,945	301,340	285,113	237,871

[The] business during the past week has been [gre]atly embarrassed because of the scarci[ty] of storage-room. For Canal grain it is [alm]ost impossible to get accommodations [her]e, and the boats are delayed in the riv[er] with their loads.

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN YESTERDAY.

The deluge of grain still continues. Yesterday the receipts were as follows:

Flour, brls	5,548
Wheat, bu	118,597
Corn, bu	335,565
Oats, bu	7,635
Rye, bu	3,377
Barley, bu	672

Reducing the flour to wheat, the total receipts of grain lack only about seven thousand of being HALF A MILLION bushels.

THE NEW P. O. STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.

A number of our friends in the country ask if the old style of stamps and stamped envelopes are no longer good in their respective localities. We answer that the old stamps are good at all offices in Illinois and Indiana which may not be earlier supplied with the new, until the first of October next; and the old envelopes are good at all offices not earlier supplied with the new, until the 10th of September. In Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, the old envelopes are good until October 1st, and the old stamps until October 15th, except at offices which are supplied with the new prior to those dates.

In every instance in which a post-office is supplied with the new stamps and stamped envelopes, the postmaster will, undoubtedly, be instructed to exchange the new for the old. The Government does not propose to defraud any honest holder; but to carry out its object successfully, the time for making exchanges is necessarily limited at each office to a few days.

A Voice from Egypt.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MASON, Ill., August 26, 1861.

Southern Illinois has been considered disloyal to the Government by the most prominent Union men in our midst, until since the Lyon of Missouri has fallen a victim to the rebels. Now, nearly every man in the (extensive) circle of my acquaintance is in for the Union. A very few uninformed men, still say "Northern Abolitionists are to blame for all of this trouble in not giving the South as much slave territory as she asked;" but still, they say they will stand by the stars and stripes while there is one drop of blood flowing through their veins.

This County (Effingham) has five companies now on the battle-field, and the adjoining counties have turned out thirty companies. This is doing as well as any other portion of the State, considering our population. And quite a number of gray-headed men, under the age of sixty five years, would laugh to have an opportunity of joining the army—nearly all of whom are as well prepared to face the enemy as any soldier in the field.

Mothers are giving up their sons, and wives their husbands, cheerfully, exhorting them to go and do battle for the best government on which the sun of heaven ever smiled. Committees are being formed for the purpose of providing for destitute women and children, if any there be, whose husbands or fathers are in the army. Nearly all the three months men who went from this part of the country, have re-enlisted for the war. This speaks favorably for Egypt. All seem to know that they are fighting the cause of humanity, the cause of God. O. W.

Lincoln Regiment.

GENEVA Aug. 26th 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Advices have just been received from the War Department that the Lincoln Regiment has been accepted. The tents, uniforms, equipments etc. have been telegraphed for.

C. B. WELLS.

The Measure of Treason.

There have been regularly received here for circulation and distribution by our newsmen, about 1,000 copies of the *Daily News*, the New York secession organ, now squelched out by the strong hand of the law. The *Day Book* circulated 120 copies here; the *Journal of Commerce* had a small list that was creeping up. These figures give a key to the number of sympathizers with treason here. If a man may be known by the company he keeps, it will be an equally good criterion to know what papers a certain class of citizens regularly read. Happily the Government has its eyes open and upon this class of reading.

The State Prisoners—Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

There are now some twenty state prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, and more have been arrested at Washington; but these latter being females, it is uncertain as yet what shall be done with them. The Administration, in ordering these arrests, and in holding its prisoners despite the law of habeas corpus, has evinced the instinct of self preservation in no ordinary degree, and exhibits a vigor and promptitude of action worthy of all commendation. It is a notable fact, moreover, that these are the first "state prisoners" under the United States Government. Those confined in Fort Lafayette are:

Charles Howard, William Gatchell, Charles Hinds and John W. Davis, of the Baltimore Police Commission.

Messrs. Alvey, Lyon and Smith, Baltimore conspirators.

Robert Muir, bearer of dispatches.

Thomas S. Serrell, negotiator of Confederate bonds in Europe.

Charles Kopperan, who was a Major of Mississippi troops at Bull Run.

Pierce Butler, rebel informer.

Louis D. Bebian, bearer of dispatches.

Samuel Aikin, of Sloat's Sewing Machine Company, for purchasing army supplies at the North.

Charles H. Tyler, officer at Bull Run.

J. G. Berret, Mayor of Washington.

There are also some prisoners at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Among them two officers of the Navy who threw up their commissions last week to serve the Confederacy. Fort McHenry, Baltimore, has another lot, the principal one of whom is Marshal Kane.

The roll of rebel women is already quite distinguished. Mrs. Senator Gwin, at West Point, has probably been arrested ere this; also, probably, Mrs. Senator Slidell. Both are elegant women, who led in fashionable circles at Washington for years, and whose influence has always been as bad politically as it was powerful personally. There is also Mrs. Mrs. Philip Phillips and her two accomplished daughters, who kept house in Washington while the husband and father was in the rebel service; Mrs. Greenhow, widow of the former librarian of the State Department, etc.;—all of whom were rebel informers. There are several other women under arrest, caught in the act of carrying letters and important documents across the Potomac, concealed in their clothes.

The list of "state prisoners" opens auspiciously, but there is room for its enlargement and the work being now begun, we may expect further arrests of an equally distinguished character. Between the Government and the people, the traitors will be taken care of henceforth until the war is over.

Strength of the Rebels in the Bull Run Battle.

We know from Gen. McDowell's official report the precise number of Federal troops engaged in the Bull Run battle. It was 18,000. How many had the rebels? The Greek calendar will be upon us before we get the official answer. Taking, however, the personal notices in the Southern papers of their killed and wounded, and we have the following enumeration of regiments certainly present:

SOUTH CAROLINA—Kershaw's 2d regiment, 5th, 7th and 8th; Col. Cash's regiment, 8d; Col. Sloan's regiment, 4th; 1 regiment volunteers.

GEORGIA—7th and 8th regiment, (Barstow killed) 4th regiment (Jones killed); 9th regiment volunteers; 1st Independent regiment.

MISSISSIPPI—11th and 19th regiments.

LOUISIANA—Washington Artillery; Independent Battalion (Wheat); 7th Louisiana (Hays.)

ALABAMA—9th, (Col. Forney,) 10th and 11th, 4th (Maj. Scott) wounded; 5th.

ARKANSAS regiment.

ALEXANDRIA regiment.

BALTIMORE regiment.

VIRGINIA—49th (Gov. Smith's); 8th (at Stone Bridge with South Carolina 4th); Cummings's Virginia regiment; 2d Virginia (Nelson killed); 7th (Gartrell wounded); Bates's regiment; Tagan's regiment 2d (Col. Allen); 8th and 28th; 29th (Col. Preston); (1st, 11th, and 17th, part of Longstreet's brigade.

NORTH CAROLINA—6th. (Col. Fisher killed); McCrae's regiment.

Here we have 42 regiments, which at a low estimate of 600, gives 25,000. Add Delaware, Kemper's, Alexandria Battery, the S. C. Hampton Legion, and the Black Horse Cavalry, and the rebels had 28,000 men in the fight, exclusive of—1. Regiments not named as having no killed or wounded. 2. Heavy cavalry force which the secession informant of Mr. Russell (Times) at Fairfax places at 20,000. 3. Artillery force in the batteries. 4. Johnston's reinforcements. 5. Reserves at Manassas.

TRAITORS IN OFFICE.

Startling Developments on the Report of the Treason Committee—Great Numbers of Traitors Retained in Office—Danger to the Navy Yards and Arsenals, &c.

[Correspondence New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861.

It is to be regretted that the report of the Committee appointed to expurgate treason from the various Departments of the Government cannot be published until next winter, when Congress meets. Its developments would startle the nation, although I am sorry to say that, well authenticated as they appear to be, they make little impression upon those whose peculiar duty it is to see that no traitor lurks about the Capital of the nation, and especially that no man of doubtful loyalty is retained in office. The Committee is now ready to report in part, but its labors are by no means closed. It has already been ascertained that more than two hundred men of secession sympathies are retained in office in Washington. A few have been removed, but the great majority still make their monthly drafts upon the National Treasury. There are thirty-two of these men in the employment of the War Department, in various capacities—about half of them being clerks, and the remainder officers, surgeons, mechanics in the arsenal, messengers and so forth.

There are some eight or ten of these mechanics, who are proven to be secessionists, and their employment in the arsenal will explain the fact that bombs have been ascertained to be filled with sand or saw dust. The President has been assured by officers in the army, that if even half the bombs thrown at Bull Run by our batteries had been filled with combustibles, the havoc among the enemy would have been terrible.

The Navy-yard also is found to contain a number of secessionists, and no doubt they have played the same game there that the Arsenal traitors have carried on. But all the departments can count their scores of these secret sympathizers with rebellion; and the Sixth Auditor's office will have to reorganize after the disloyal element has been removed.

The President is literally surrounded by spies and traitors, unless the testimony delivered before the Committee does great injustice to his door-keepers and gardener; while the man who is now engaged in painting the White House is proven to be a most active sympathizer with the rebels, if not their secret agent. These facts have been brought to the knowledge of the President, and it is to be presumed that he will not be long in turning adrift the treacherous recipients of his confidence. These men stand at the door of the Council Chamber, and if, as the evidence before the Committee goes to prove, they are traitors and spies, they can be of far more use to the rebel Government at Richmond, than to that which gives them their daily bread. Their humble situations make them none the less formidable enemies to the country, considering the peculiar relation in which they stand to the President.

I understand that when the War Department was informed of the names of the traitors in the arsenal, and the evidence against them, the matter was referred by Gen. Scott to Gen. Mansfield; and that the latter had the men arrested and brought before a Justice of the Peace. The Justice notified Mr. Potter, the Chairman of the Committee, that the prisoners, arrested by or in the name of the Committee, were before him. He of course replied that he had nothing to do with the arrest—that the Committee had no power to arrest any one, their sole business being merely to investigate facts and give information to the proper department. *Gen. Mansfield curtly replied that if the Committee withdrew the charges he would set the men to work again, and accordingly did so.*

The evidence before the Committee seems to be given with candor, and, so far as is apparent on the surface, without malice or prejudice. There must of course be exceptions to this rule where so many witnesses have been examined. But the Committee have vested no verdict upon the testimony of one witness; and have, in probably every instance, where an official has been reported as disloyal, the evidence of three persons on oath to sustain them. Injustice may have been done in some instances, but there can be no question of the fact that the Committee have sought the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, without fear, favor or affection. The name of the gallant Potter, who, as Chairman, has had the leading part in performing the duties of this Committee, will be a guarantee for the integrity and efficiency with which the task has been performed.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1861.

REVIEWING THE REGULARS.

Gen. McClellan this morning reviewed the regulars now quartered in the city, composing the three branches of the service, made up of companies of the Second, Third and Eighth Infantry, the First and Second Cavalry, Griffin's West Point Battery, and the Sturgis Rifles. Although the number was not large, the review was the most interesting of any I have witnessed.

JUSTICE DONE.

Gen. McClellan has done the Seventy-ninth and Second Fire Zouaves the justice to attach both regiments to the brigade of Gen. Rufus King. The new commander is highly acceptable to the regiments.

THE MUTINEERS.

Of the forty-four men of the New York Seventeenth under arrest in the guard-house, charged with mutiny, thirty six were to-day transferred to the Navy-yard, and subsequently an order came from Gen. McClellan for the discharge of about twenty, who were to return to their regiment. Those remaining in the guard-house are held for trifling offences.

When Gen. Banks telegraphed to head quarters here that there was mutiny in the Nineteenth, and asked what he should do with the mutineers, he was promptly instructed to send them to Baltimore, to be shipped to Tortugas. But it was supposed the men would reconsider the matter, and not put the Government to the trouble of prescribing a sea voyage for the cure of their complaint.

THE HEALTH OF GENERAL HEINTZELMAN.

The reported relapse of General Heintzelman is unfounded. The change of weather affected his wound to some extent, but he is still slowly and surely recovering.

THE CAPTURE OF REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Recently a gentleman wrote to the Navy Department inquiring whether a bounty would be given for the capture of privateers. It is understood that other parties would, for a similar consideration, engage in the same business; but the Department has no such power. Under the present law one-half the value of all prizes goes to the Government, and the remainder to the captors. From what has transpired it is highly probable that the Government would relinquish its share to those who would successfully engage in such speculations, and while granting commissions for these purposes, afford whatever aid it could in the matter of armament.

THE APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS.

Miscellaneous document No. 24 of the House of Representatives, has just been printed. It states in detail the appropriations made during the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, the offices created and the salaries thereof, and the offices the salaries of which have been increased within the same period, and the amount of such increase. It is an official statement prepared under the direction of Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives. A recapitulation of the totals show that there was appropriated:

Civil and miscellaneous purposes	$1,471,878.90
The army, arms and fortifications	207,491,396.80
The naval service	56,385,086.29

DEPARTURE OF THE MUTINEERS.

The steamer Philadelphia left here this afternoon, to convey to Fortress Monroe the mutineers sentenced to police service at the Dry Tortugas. There were one hundred and twenty in all. They were attended by a guard composed of one company of the Twenty-eighth New York regiment and a detachment of marines.

THE ARREST OF MAYOR BERRET.

The arrest of Mayor James G. Berret yesterday morning has occasioned no surprise in this community. It has long been expected that his known disloyalty would demand the attention of the Government. The record of the proceedings of the newly organized Board of Police Commissioners furnished some interesting details in reference to his refusal to take the following oath prescribed by Congress for all civil officers:

I do hereby swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law. So help me God.

The purpose of the oath is to apply a stern and much needed test to the fidelity of public officers entrusted with the administration of the Government in a time of great public peril, a peril fearfully increased by repeated and shameful instances of official treachery and misconduct, and certainly it does not demand the liberal spirit of construction to which the wise and beneficent objects of the act entitled it to hold that it applies to a class of officers who are specially entrusted by it with the peace and order of the National Capital, and upon whose integrity, fidelity and zeal the Government relies as one of its means of support.

The Board subsequently adopted unanimously a resolution that the Mayor was disqualified to act as a member of the Board, and he made his valedictory and departed.

Mayor Berret is ordered to Fort Lafayette, New York harbor. He is in charge of Officers Elder and Wilson, of New York, specially detailed to that duty.

In addition to the other charges against Mayor Berret, it is well known that he was a prominent member of the National Volunteers, an exclusively rebel organization, and that he had organized the police exclusively of men of secession proclivities, and when men were turned out of the day police on account of their disunion sentiments, he immediately made places for them on the night police.

THE LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reported Fight at Edwards Ferry.

GREEN RETREATING.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

Stirring News from Missouri.

Reported Federal Defeat in Western Virginia.

A STIR AROUND CAIRO.

Number of the Rebel force in Missouri

Fatal Powder Mill Explosion.

HON. JO. HOLT SPEAKS IN BOSTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1861.

THE MONEY INTEREST AND THE CABINET.

A systematic and strenuous effort is being made by the money interest of Boston and New York to effect a change in the *personnel* and policy of the Cabinet, by the removal of Messrs. Seward, Cameron and Welles. Representing the banks of those two cities, which have just taken the Government loan, they claim that they have a right to be heard, and their arrival here creates some sensation. The Boston committee is J. Wiley Edmunds, John C. Gray, and William T. Andrews. They have been here two days, and have made a change in the War and Navy Departments the sole object of their mission. The New York committee have now arrived, and want Mr. Seward removed as well as Cameron and Welles. They represent the Metropolitan, American Exchange, Commerce, National, and Exchange banks, on behalf of the city banks. Inasmuch as the Boston committee has met no encouragement, it is presumed the New York committee will have no better success; or that the two combined will be able to shake Mr. Lincoln's determination to keep the constitutional advisers whom he has chosen.

PATENT APPLICATIONS.

There is a great increase in the number of patent applications from England and France.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

Pensions are unpaid in the Slave States, except Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky—for the obvious reason that our Government could not pay them if it would. There are two pension offices still open in Tennessee, and one at Wheeling, Va., where all loyal pensioners will apply for their stipends and be paid. It is believed that many pensioners residing in the District, and in Maryland, will refuse to take the oath, upon which only they can get their dues.

TRAITORS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The precise number of traitors or suspected persons whom the Potter committee have found in the service of the Government, is 188. Of these the State Department has 31, Treasury Department 67; War Department 34; Attorney General's, 16, etc.

ALEXANDRIANS AWAY FROM HOME.

Thirty Alexandrians, unwilling to take the oath of allegiance, cannot get passes home, and are obliged to stay here.

STAFF OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The staff of Major General Hunter, who is about to assume command of the Illinois volunteers, is made up as follows:

Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. Samuel W. Stockton of the 2d Cavalry, and Edward W. Smith of the 15th Infantry.

Quartermaster—Capt. J. W. Schaffer.

Commissary—Capt. John W. Verner.

The staff of Brigadier General Robert Anderson, who has already gone to Kentucky to assume command of his department, is composed as follows:

Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Oliver D. Greene of New York.

Quartermaster—Capt. Winfield S. Hancock of Pennsylvania.

Commissary—Capt. Henry C. Symonds of Mass. Capt. T. E. Perrine of the corps of engineers. Lieut. Nathaniel Nickles of Pennsylvania, of the corps of topographical engineers. Surgeon John N. Caylor, of the medical staff. Capt. Wm. D. Wilkins of Michigan, Aid-de-Camp.

AN ENGLISH ARMY OFFICER.

Sir John Murray of England has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant General in our army.

THE ENEMY ADVANCING.

It is reported on good authority that the enemy are advancing in force. They have occupied Bailey's Cross Roads, and taken an inchoate intrenchment of ours this side of there.

TREASON IN THE CAMP.

Two of our guns were spiked at Arlington, the other night.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Resignations have been accepted of Capt. Armstrong, 2d cavalry; Capt. Walker, 3d cavalry, and Lieut. Kimmel, 5th cavalry.

Daniel E. Sickles of New York, has been appointed a Brigadier General by the President, which clothes him with the official authority of that position.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27, 1861.

Washington King, ex-Mayor of the city, died very suddenly this afternoon.

Gen. Lyon's body has been embalmed, and was this evening taken to the headquarters of Gen. Fremont. To-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock it will be escorted with full military honors to the cars. Preparations are being made to render to the illustrious dead the honors that will express the respect in which he was held by the Union men of St. Louis. The body will be taken charge of by the Adams Express Co. and taken to h's friends, by way of Columbus and Pittsburgh. At a late hour the train from Jefferson had not arrived.

The city is very quiet. The recent order of the Provost Marshal is having excellent effect.

SECOND DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.

At Warrensburg, Johnson county, Mo., on Saturday, 200 rebels, who just returned from McCulloch's forces, broke into the Post Office, destroyed the mails, opened and destroyed letters to Union men, broke into many of their houses, smashed furniture, wantonly destroyed much property, and drove out families. Eleven hundred of our cavalry, *en route* for Lexington, will pass through Warrensburgh and punish the rebels.

All quiet on the Pacific road.

Col. J. D. Webster, Paymaster, to-day received twelve thousand dollars to pay expenses of the engineering department at Cairo.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 27, 1861.

There were some symptoms of a fight at Bird's Point to-day. Five scouts sent out from Burrill's White County cavalry encountered a body of rebel cavalry, 60 strong, on Rush Ridge Road, five miles below. The scouts were fired at, killing one horse. Two made their escape into camp directly; two left their horses and through cornfields made their way here; and one, named Bales, o White county, is supposed to have been made prisoner. An expedition went out about one o'clock—a detachment of infantry and a squad of cavalry—in hopes of meeting with the rebels. They have returned and report seeing them; but the rebels cut for the woods.

Parties from the Cape by railroad to-day report everything quiet. The rebels are no nearer than Benton. Their pickets, however, are marauding about within five miles.

Scouts report Pillow at Sykeston. Most of his troops having left Madrid, rumor has it that a large body of his command is within six hour's march of Bird's Point.

The uniforms of the First brigade are mostly distributed. They look splendid.

The gun boats Tyler and Lexington have gone up the Mississippi and will be back to-morrow.

The Emma Duncan, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, reports everything quiet at Paducah.

FROM IRONTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

IRONTON, Mo., Aug. 27th.

Five thousand men left this point this morning. I cannot give you their destination. They will give a good account of themselves. Gen. Prentiss commands in person. A sufficient force is left to guard the place.

[To the Associated Press.]

IRONTON, Aug. 26th.—Scouts just in report the enemy 1,500 strong on Cedar Creek; also in considerable force on Castor Creek, with but few at Greenville. They report their own strength in this section of the State to be 8,000. They subsist on corn meal and fresh beef, and are nearly destitute of clothing, and poorly armed.

A deserter from New Madrid says the forces under Pillow, except, perhaps, the Tennessee and Alabama troops, are much demoralized and are mainly held together by the belief that St. Louis will soon fall into their hands. The force at New Madrid under Pillow is about 20,000; at Benton, Scott Co., under Jeff. Thompson, 8,000; and at Charleston, under Hunter, 800. Our informant also says that two masked batteries, not before heard of, are on the Missouri bank of the Mississippi river, one five miles above New Madrid and the other about the same distance below. Another masked battery is to be concentrated at Dog Tooth Island, about eighteen miles above Cairo, where the river is narrow and deep.

Lead, liquor and many other things were reaching New Madrid in large quantities via Paducah and Columbus, Ky.

Instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to Non-intercourse with Rebel States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular of instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs, calling their attention to the act of Congress further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved 13th of July last, and to the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 16th August, made in pursuance thereof, both of which are annexed.

In view of this act and the proclamation, the Secretary directs and instructs the officers of the Customs to use all vigilance in preventing intercourse with the inhabitants of the States in insurrection, except in the special cases in which it may be allowed by license and permit as therein set forth. The instructions of the 2d of May and 12th of July last, heretofore in force, will be regarded as superceded by the more comprehensive provisions of the act and proclamation. The Collectors and other officers of the Customs will report all seizures made under the proclamation to the proper District Attorney for such proceedings as the law and facts may justify in each case, and as frequently afterwards as may be convenient, report their views in relation to the commercial intercourse contemplated and the permits proper to be granted or withheld in the forms accompanying the weekly returns required by circulars of fifth of August last, to be made to the Treasury Department. Collectors and other officers of the Customs will be careful to state which permits are asked for the shipment of goods, by whom asked, and the grounds upon which the applications are based. The Secretary specially directs the attention of collectors and other officers to the 5th and subsequent sections of the act commonly known as the force bill.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Post.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The pickets of Beauregard's army are nearer Arlington Heights than ever before, but this fact, it is believed, does not indicate an attack.

Amos Kendall and family have abandoned their home near this city and removed to Trenton, N. J.

It is reported that the English and French fleet on our coast, are intended for service at Vera Cruz, intervention in Mexican affairs being the probable design of those governments.

Richard Wallach, who was yesterday appointed Mayor of this city in place of Barrett, is a strong Unionist, and will use all his powers in support of the Government.

Capt. Keyes, of the District of Columbia militia, was arrested this forenoon, at the Chain Bridge and is now in jail there.

An alarm was occasioned at the Chain Bridge, over the Potomac, last night by a report that the enemy was advancing. No enemy appeared.

Secretary Seward left the city this morning for New York, whither he goes to arrange a new passport system.

Southern Items—Some Important.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—Gov. Moore, in the New Orleans *Picayune*, calls on each family to contribute blankets for the soldiers.

The Savannah *Republican* says the Confederate authorities would within a week complete the defenses so that no Federal fleet can enter a harbor or inlet, or land troops on the coast of Georgia.

The Vicksburg *Whig* advocates the manufacture of seed oil for burning, the blockade having deprived them of materials for light.

The Charleston *Courier* says an iron clad steamer named the Randolph, of 155 tons, has been purchased at Savannah for the coast of South Carolina. She makes from 13 to 14 knots per hour.

The Little Rock *True Democrat* of the 23d, learns that the Missouri State troops under command of Price, left Springfield for Camp Walker on the 16th, and that McCulloch and his force had gone to Camp Scott.

A second battalion of cavalry has been organized in Knoxville, Tenn.

The Fort Smith *Times* says an abundance of military stores are being conveyed to McCulloch's army in Missouri.

The Memphis *Appeal's* Richmond correspondence says there is much sickness among the troops in the neighborhood of Manassas; that the water is full of Virginia red-mud, and ice extremely scarce at ten cents per pound.

The Lynchburg papers say it is impossible to forward all the freight passing to Virginia from West and South, a large portion whereof is daily shipped by the James River and Kanawha Canal.

A third Texas Regiment is *en route* for McCulloch in Missouri.

Important Expedition from Fortress Monroe.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The Baltimore evening papers have the following:

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26.—The expected expedition has sailed under command of Gen. Butler, and consists of the frigates Minnesota, Wabash, and Pawnee; gun-boats Monticello, Harriet Lane, and several steamers, propellers, schooners and barges. The vessels carried over 100 guns and 4,000 men. Destination unknown. Com. Stringham and Col's Max Weber and Hawkins, take a part in the expedition.

Green Retreating and Hurlbut Following Him.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Gen. Pope has information from Northeastern Missouri that Martin Green, instead of threatening to attack Kirkville and Athens, as heretofore reported, is rapidly retreating towards the Missouri river. Gen. Hurlbut is pursuing him from Kirkville, and Col. Moore from Athens. Green's force is estimated to be 1,300, and is supposed to be now in the lower part of Monroe county, moving south, and will probably attempt to cross the river in Calloway or Boone county. This will rid Northeast Missouri of his presence and restore quiet to that portion of the State.

Arrest of a Noted Secession Blackleg.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Samuel J. Anderson, a person well known among sporting men, was arrested this morning on suspicion of being in correspondence with the rebels. Anderson was lately Deputy Sheriff, and was once in the Custom House and for some time acted as Clerk in the House of Representatives in Washington. It is said that most of his appointments were obtained through the influence of Alex. H. Stephens, Vice President of the rebel government, and that he has constantly been in correspondence with him since the commencement of the Southern rebellion.

Hon. Joseph Holt in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Holt, of Kentucky, made a Union speech here to-day, in the course of which he said he nowhere heard the word compromise, which was now only uttered by traitors. So long as rebels had arms in their hands there was nothing to compromise. He concluded by saying that it was in vain to toil at the pumps while men were kept on board boring holes in the bottom of the ship.

Rebel Movements in Tennessee.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A letter received here from Tennessee says that 25,000 rebels are under arms in that State. In the Lagrange District all but twenty-four of the male inhabitants have enlisted in the rebel army.

The Privateer Sumter—Massachusetts Republican Convention.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The British brig "Forward" arrived here to-day, from Cienfuegos, reports she saw off Cape Oantario, Aug. 4th, the privateer "Sumter," laying off and on.

The Republican State Convention is called at Worcester October 1st. The call is addressed to all citizens of the commonwealth who are in favor of the Union, for the support of the Government, and a vigorous prosecution of the war against wicked and unprovoked rebellion, and who are determined in good faith and without reservation, to support the constituted authorities in all attempts to restore the sway of the Constitution and laws in every portion of the country.

Supposed Fight Between Stone's and Johnston's Forces at Edward's Ferry.

HYATTSTOWN, MD., Aug. 26.—It is reported that Col. Gray has anticipated an attack from the rebels. An officer reported hearing heavy firing near Poolsville, supposed to have been between Gen. Stone's advanced guard and some of Gen. Johnston's forces and full battery, and the Tammany regiment of New York have departed for the scene of action. The mail messenger also reported hearing firing in the same direction. It is believed a fight was going on near Edward's Ferry.

Gen. Anderson's Staff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following officers have been ordered to duty as the staff of Gen. Robt. Anderson. They are to report at Cincinnati on the 30th: Capt. Green, Asst. Adj. General; Capt. Hancock, Quartermaster; Capt. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Payne, Corps of Engineers; 1st Lieut. Mechlen, Topographical Engineers; Surgeon Cuyler, of the Medical Staff.

Gen. Hunter's Staff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following named officers have been appointed on Major General Hunter's staff: Captain Fry, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Geo. Turner, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Shaffer, of the volunteers, Lieut. Edward Smith, 15th Infantry, and Lieu. Stockton, 4th Cavalry, as Aide-de-Camp.

Kentucky.

[Special to the Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Advices from Kentucky represent that State as being on the verge of civil war. The Union men are ready for whatever issue secession may force upon them.

Washington is quiet to-day.

The Explosion at Pittsburgh.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Pittsburgh to Mr. Bingham, of Adams Express Company, says that the explosion here is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a box of percussion priming for cannon, addressed to Gen. J. C. Fremont, St. Louis.

Commander Porter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Navy Department is satisfied with the abundant proofs which Commander Porter has presented in refutation of the charges against his loyalty, his own affidavit showing the alleged secession letter to his son to be a forgery.

Reported Federal Defeat in Western Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Advices from the Kanawha state that Col. Tylor's force were badly defeated by the rebels under Floyd, early yesterday morning at Summerville. We have no particulars yet.

New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—J. A. Machas, a well known stone dealer, was arrested to-day and held to bail.

John Cochrane's Regiment and the 18th Massachusetts left to-day for Washington.

Fatal Powder Mill Explosion.

BOSTON, August 27.—The powder mills in Durham, N. H., were blown up, and five men killed. The mills had a large contract for Government.

Ohio Democratic Nomination.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The Democratic State Convention nominated John G. Marshall of Brown County, for Lieut.-Governor.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LYON'S REMAINS.

The Programme of Honor to the Distinguished Dead.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 27th.]

It was yesterday anticipated that the evening train from Rolla would bring the body of Missouri's best beloved military hero, the deeply lamented Lyon. A large crowd consequently gathered at the depot to witness the arrival of the remains. At a little before eight o'clock a portion of the train came in, laden with troops, and bearing the intelligence that the passenger cars and that containing the body of Gen. Lyon had stopped at the Fourteenth street depot. The much interested multitude increased until the detained part of the train was heard slowly approaching.

It glided at length into the depot, quietly and mournfully, between the files of soldiers stationed on the platform to secure decorum. The cars stopped, and Capt. Edgar and an accompanying friend of the illustrious deceased saw the preciously laden box removed to a carriage. It then moved slowly from the depot, between two lines of soldiers with reversed arms.

The remains were attended from Springfield by a party of Lyon's kinsmen and friends who went thither for the purpose. The body was taken to Lynch's undertaking establishment, to be embalmed, and thence placed *en route* for deceased's former home in Connecticut. St. Louis and the United States army here will, to-day, render sad and appropriate honors to the remains. A poignant grief, to which vain ceremony can give no expression, pervades many hearts, both in this city and throughout the country, in view of the loss of one so gallant and efficient, cut off in the prime of his days, and while a career of dazzling brilliancy appeared still stretching onward before him. The funeral ovation to the virtues of Lyon will be attended by a large concourse of our citizens.

Washington Items.

[From the New York Papers.]

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

The President, with the Secretary of State, attended General McClellan's reviews of several of the brigades on the south side of the Potomac yesterday. The perfection of the discipline of the troops surpassed anything that has been seen in the military line in this country since the war of 1812. The volunteers have already become soldiers. General McClellan declares his perfect satisfaction with this army, and this army, the greatest ever seen on this continent, is equally satisfied with him.

The evil results of the July campaign are already completely obliterated. The army is three times as strong in discipline and equipment as before the advance on Manassas, and is also greatly strengthened in numbers and military spirit.

EUROPEAN OPINION.

Minister Pike, in his dispatch from the Hague, referring to the Bull Run affair, says, in his judgment, this reverse will not especially prejudice our cause or lead to adverse action in Europe. A public sentiment has gradually been developed on this side of the water in regard to our affairs which is inclined to wait a fair trial of the strength of the government without prejudicing its ability to overcome this misfortune. If, he remarks in conclusion, it shall be shown to the country that simply huddling masses of men together does not make an army, and shall develope some kind of deference for the judgment and wisdom of experienced men, and for those who have charge of affairs, the disaster may prove to be a wholesome experience, and not an unmitigated calamity.

The New York Money Market.

[From the Herald of Monday.]

The money market is generally called more active than it was. Brokers report more facility in placing money at 5 to 6 per cent. Still money is left with established houses at 4 per cent, and there is no difficulty in meeting first-class short acceptances at 5. Second class paper and single names are scarce, and rates very variable. Some leading dry goods jobbers are buying their own fall paper at 10 per cent., and speculators continue to purchase names not generally popular, at all kinds of rates, from 1 to 5 per cent. per month. The course of the money market for the remainder of the year will be governed by the public loans.

Much will of course depend upon the popularity of the new seven and three tenths per cent Treasury notes, and upon the course pursued by the Western State governments. Thus far the States of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, &c., have declined to borrow at the only rates at which money was offered them by our capitalists, and have met their pressing necessities by disposing of the six per cent Government under the act of last session. As the war progresses [illegible] will act imprudently if they do not find means of keeping their treasuries full, even though they have to pay a high price for money. If they persevere in refusing bids below 80@85 cents on the dollar, they will be compelled to resort to direct taxation to obtain money.

Few Die and None Resign.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—

No applications have been made under the new Retiring law for the Navy. Consequently, no Board has been called together. It is not improbable that broad hints will be given to some old gentlemen, unless they move in this matter speedily.

The Release of Mr. Boteler.

Gen. Banks is not to blame for the release of the Hon. A. R. Boteler. His orders to Col. Leonard of the Massachusetts 13th, were to take and hold him; but Mr. Boteler's tongue was too much for Col. Leonard, who set him free on his own responsibility, and not greatly to General Banks's delight.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune, 26th.*

Launching a Naval Vessel.

The steam sloop-of-war Tuscarora was launched last Saturday evening at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and in the presence of an immense throng. She was christened by the daughter of Captain Lardner. Her engines are progressing rapidly at Merrick & Son's foundry.

☞ The London *Times* in an article on the Income Tax says: In all Great Britain there are little more than twenty-five thousand persons receiving £500 a year, or more, from trades and professions!

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

[From the Democrat, 27th.]

THEY HAVE LEFT.—The Peoria Light Artillery, which we mention elsewhere, leaves today for Jefferson City. It is a battery of four pieces, and the men are active, bold and enlightened. The battery was refused by the Secretary of War at first, but persisted in retaining its organization until mustered into service. They will make the fur fly off the rebels if they get any kind of a chance.

CAVALRY FOR IRONTON.—A detachment of 150 cavalry left last night for Ironton. The detachment was with Sigel at Springfield.

—Gen. McClellan forbids the purchase of grey uniforms—the rebel color—and it is desired the States should no longer furnish them.

—Gen. Prentiss made a forward movement against the rebels at one o'clock yesterday, from Iron Mountain, with a large and thoroughly organized detachment.

ANOTHER FROM OHIO.—Another regiment, that of Col. Porcher, will leave Cincinnati in a day or two, for this point, the grand entrepot for the troops that are to help Missouri to free herself from the unholy invasion.

INDIANA AGAIN.—Another regiment got in from Indiana last evening, and wended its way with freedom's tread to Camp Benton. The number of this regiment we did not learn. It will make its mark and its number too. Come along, patriotic Indiana.

It was Col. Clough's regiment.

New Advertisements.

G. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to engage with some firm in the city as Traveling Agent or Collector. Having a large acquaintance through this State and Iowa, he feels confident of influencing considerable trade to those with whom he should engage. Address "COLLECTOR," P. O. Box No. 2178, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A respectable married lady would like to become Housekeeper for a widower or a small family. Address "Mrs. K. R." Post-Office.

WANTED—A Girl to do general housework for a small family. References required. Apply at No. 94 North Dearborn street.

WANTED—A House containing 8 or 10 rooms, with the modern improvements, well located—Michigan or Wabash Avenue. Address immediately, "S." Tribune Office.

WANTED—A young woman wishes a situation in a small private family, (American preferred.) Best of city reference given. Address "A. M." Tribune Office.

WANTED, at the Stewart House, corner of State and Washington streets, an experienced Cook, one that can come well recommended.

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS—An elegant Velvet Tapestry Carpet, large size, good as new. Will be sold cheap. Apply at the CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOY LOST.—Lost on Tuesday afternoon, about four o'clock, on Liberty street, near State, a Little Boy between three and four years old. His name is WILLIE SEIBOLD. He had on a pair of shoes gray pants, a calico sack of reddish color, and was bareheaded. Any person giving information concerning the boy will confer a favor by [illegible] Arnold st., third house from North. will be gratefully thanked. FREDERICK SEIBOLD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, under the firm name of Morse & Yarwood. ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188 SOUTH WATER STREET 188, Atkin's Building. Business confined strictly to commission. ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

DOG LOST—A black and white Newfoundland Dog—collar marked "Millar." Was last seen on North Water street, on Tuesday morning. Any one returning him to the owner, at 55 South Clark street will be liberally rewarded. S. S. MILLAR.

WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS, 57 Clark Street. Will for the present receive Canada Currency at 1¼ per cent. discount for par funds 1½ per cent for New York exchange, and 1½ per cent for gold. Pennsylvania Free Indiana and Kentucky 2 per cent. discount.

F. G. BERTEAU'S English, French, Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies, Nos. 109-112 Cass st., corner of Erie. The next term will begin on the 30th of September. For particulars see prospectus, which may be obtained at the institution.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of Front Rooms to rent with board in a private family, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address Post Office Box 1948.

MISS HEATH'S SCHOOL FOR Children and Misses will re-open on MONDAY, September 2d, In the School Room of the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Jackson st. and Third Avenue.

HUNT'S AXES.—The DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Of Boston, offer for sale at 84 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their AXES AND TOOLS. The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited, as the goods will be sold At Reduced Prices for Cash. Address D. D. DANA, Treasurer, Care of Edwin Hunt, Chicago.

COOPERAGE.—Staves and Heads for Flour Barrels, Packing Barrels, Alcohol Barrels, &c., &c., made by the best improved machinery, all ready for setting up, for sale by the quantity, by C. GOODWIN, 187 South Water st., Agent for the manufacturers.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—There are a few of the Newfoundland Farm Watch Dogs For sale at the Summit Farm, Cook County, Illinois. Their value consists in their possessing the united traits of the Watch Dog and Shepherd Dog, their protection to little children and their disposition to apprise the family of everything that happens out of the usual course of things upon the farm. Address the subscriber at Lemont, or Chicago, or apply at the premises, at the Summit Station of the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. CHAS. L. REED, Chicago, Ill.

G. MIRASOLE AND WIFE have returned from the country, and he is now Refitting his Dancing Academy For a re-opening for fall and winter.

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 178....LAKE STREET....178

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 11 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. A combination of IRON, SHERRY WINE and PERUVIAN BARK. [illegible] Prepared only by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates, which include all expenses except Ocean Insurance. They also grant through bills of lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 11 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

TO COUNTRY LUMBER DEALERS.—We have a small cargo of 81 M choice lumber on Messrs. Hillard & Wood's Dock, North Branch, which we will sell for Seven Dollars and Twenty Five Cents per M. Where it lays. HANNAH, HOCKWELL & CO.

TO DEALERS IN FLOUR.—We have on hand and are constantly receiving the Choicest brands of WINTER WHEAT FLOUR Ever offered in this market, to which we ask the attention of Bakers, Retailers and Shippers. PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, 274 South Water street.

NOTICE.—All persons are forbidden to trust my wife, MRS. A. MUSSING, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. She has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, and I will not acknowledge her as my wife. A. MUSSING, Evanston, Ill.

Wanted.

WANTED—To Rent a small House in a pleasant location. Payment prompt. Address Post Office Box 2376.

WANTED—A good Carriage Blacksmith, at No. 87 Kinzie street, Chicago. GEO. W. HANNIS.

WANTED—An American Girl to do general housework in a small family. One that can come well recommended. Call at 144 West Adams street.

WANTED—A Furnished House on the North or South Sides, by an unexceptionable tenant. Address "C." Post Office Box 2336.

WANTED—A good Buggy Horse, to exchange for Lumber at the lowest cash prices. Apply to J. B. THOMPSON & CO. 233 South Water street.

WANTED—A young man from sixteen to twenty years old, who can speak German, with some knowledge of the Dry Goods Business, and willing to work. Must give the best of reference as to sobriety and honesty, and be devoted to the Union. Address O. J. STOUGH, Geneseo, Ill.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—$25 for six or twelve months, on the security of south half of Lots 1 and 2, Block 28, School Section Addition. N. B.—Liberal commissions will be paid for the accommodation. Apply to the Solicitor or the owner, M. A. BORKE, 9 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WANTED.—Good Saddle and Harness Hands will be given Good Wages and Constant Employment, By applying immediately to J. D. SICKLES & CO., 16 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

TO DRUGGISTS.—Situation Wanted by a young man who has had ten years experience in first class stores. Satisfactory references given. Address CHEMIST, Post Office Box 2346, Chicago.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—Parties wishing to rent a Furnished House from October first to May first can have a good paying tenant with small family. Michigan or Wabash avenues, north of Twelfth street, preferred. Address "A." Box 188 Chicago Post Office.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—$40 per month and expenses made selling Lloyd's United States Railroad and War Map, and the Herald's War Map. Wholesale Agency corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. box 4253. J. H. JOHNSON. No circular mailed to any one unless a return postage stamp is enclosed. The above Maps mailed to any part of the world on receipt of 25 cents in money or stamps. R. R. LANDON, Agent.

HORSES WANTED—Good draught horses wanted at Stables No. 134 Kinzie street, for which CASH will be paid. JOHN HOWE.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY. Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 131 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 134 West Randolph street. Any body procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recruiting.

To Rent.

TO RENT—House No. 57 Pine street, corner of Ohio. A very desirable residence in good repair, bath-room, &c. Part of the furniture will be rented, if desired, or sold at a bargain. Inquire of G. W. BELDEN, No. 172 Lake street.

TO RENT—Two Rooms on second floor of No. 40 Clark street. Apply to DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, Printers and Stationers, 40 Clark street.

TO RENT—Large and pleasant Offices in the second story of the brick building 175 Clark street, corner of Monroe. Also, a Hall or Lodge Room in third story. Inquire of S. CURLEY, on the premises.

TO RENT.—Two four-story Brick Stores and Cellars, 20 by 160 feet, on North Water street, constructed for Storage, but can be used to advantage by Manufacturers. Apply to G. V. ADAMS, in rear of 180 North Water street.

TO RENT—A first class Residence, No. 328 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, baths, &c., and good brick stables attached. Possession given first of September next. Inquire of O. M. DORMAN at the office of Wadsworth, 106 Washington street.

TO RENT—The three story Brick House, No. 377 Ontario street (just east of Rush street). The house is nearly new, furnished with all modern improvements, and the location is very desirable. Apply to E. K. ROGERS, 373 Ontario street, or at 144 Market street, corner of Monroe.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A new two-story, American Basement Brick House, well arranged, containing all the modern improvements, together with gas fixtures, a stone cellar under same, and a brick barn on rear, located in a pleasant and good neighborhood and [illegible] street cars, on the West Side, in a good neighborhood and within ten minutes ride of the Court House. Possession given first of September, or sooner if desired. Address Post Office Box 1142, giving real name and place of business.

TO RENT—A first class Dwelling House on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street. House contains some fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Carriage house attached. Possession given to the above first of September. Boarding house keepers nor those in condition not able to pay the rent need not apply. For further particulars, address Post Office Box No. 485, or apply at No. 237 Lake street.

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Randolph street and Washington, fronting the Jefferson Park. The house contains all modern improvements, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. Is in thorough repair, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4166, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington st. Office No. 5.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, up stairs, near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Office No 184 South Water street, (Steel's Block) to rent: Fixtures and Horse and Buggy for sale. Apply to PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, 274 South Water street.

FOR SALE—200,000 feet assorted Lumber, which will be closed out FOR CASH at such prices as will be an inducement to cash purchasers. Apply to J. B. THOMPSON & CO., No. 233 South Water street.

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Tavern Stand, in a flourishing town on the Mississippi River. Regular station for the Northwestern Stage Company during the winter months. A cash buyer can get a bargain. For full particulars address T. & S., Moscow, Minn.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. HOBBS, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A half interest in a flourishing Nursery, near a Railroad Depot, situated in the central part of the State of Illinois, will be exchanged for Goods or Real Estate. For particulars address "C. A." Box 918, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER—One second-hand Stationary Steam Engine, in good running order, 20 inch bore by 30 inch stroke, on heavy iron frame, with two cylinder boilers 26 feet in diameter, containing 44 3 inch flues, 13 feet long, are five feet each. Apply to F. W. GATES & CO., corner Canal and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—At low prices, the largest and best assortment of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES In the city, consisting in part of Rockaways, Side Seats, Phaetons, Chaisett Buggies. Also Sleighs, at SHELTON & TUTTLE's Eastern Carriage Repository, Market street, near Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, Three Open Buggies, second-hand, Two Calash Tops, do. Two Top, one of two seats, second-hand, One Chaise; all in good order. Call at Factory, corner of State and Twelfth streets. H. WILLETS.

A RARE BARGAIN.—A well established and well fitted Saloon on the North Side, is to be sold cheap. Inquire at 101 North Clark street.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS H. [illegible] [illegible] Apply to E. B. [illegible], 13 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can get board in a private family at 179 State street.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen, with their wives, can find board with handsome Parlors and Bedrooms attached, on the North Side. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 120.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife will find board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family, on the West Side. Location pleasant and convenient. Address P. O. Box 3317.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, can be had by calling at 104 Monroe street. A few day boarders can also be accommodated. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A large and pleasant front room with board for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at 30 Lasalle street, corner of Washington street, opposite the Court House Square.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant rooms, suitable for accommodating either families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 233 and 235 South Clark street. Terms for single gentlemen, $3.50 per week. It is also a convenient location for our day boarders as it is only a few moments' walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—To Rent with Board, a front Parlor and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. Also a few Day Boarders can be accommodated at 21 Wabash avenue. References required.

Lost.

LOST—A $50 Treasury Note, endorsed by W. A. Webb. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at [illegible] corner Lake and Clark.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: One Square, (8 lines agate) first insertion, $ [illegible]; One Square, each subsequent day, (in 31)... [illegible]; One Square, two weeks, (in $7.00)... [illegible]; One Square, one month, (in $...)... [illegible]; One Square, three months, (in $...)... 12.00; One Square, six months, (in $...)... 20.00; One Square, one year... 30.00. ☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room. ☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE. ☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 2.00 per Square for each subsequent month. 20.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., At Auction. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 28th, AT 9½ A. M., At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn st., A variety of Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HARDWARE, STOVES, SADDLERY WARE, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28th, at 10 o'clock, at their sale rooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a large stock of Hardware, Stoves, Saddlery Ware, Trunks, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will hold their next regular BOOT AND SHOE SALE TO THE TRADE ON THURSDAY, Aug. 29th, at 9 1-2 O'Clock, At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street. Country Merchants, dealers in Shoes, will find it to their advantage to attend our regular sales. The goods we sell will compare favorably in quality and style with any wholesale stock in the city. All sales without reserve. Terms Cash, Par Funds. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

FINE STOCK OF GOLD JEWELRY, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash, ON FRIDAY AUGUST 30th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 AND 50 DEARBORN-ST., A fine stock of Gold Jewelry, consisting of fine Gold Rings of every style; Gold Watch Keys, Gold Charms, Guard Hooks Coral Pins, Gold Studs, Gold Lockets, Gold Fob Chains, Ladies Gold Guard Chains, Pencil Cases, Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Silver and Gold Thimbles, Crosses, Charms, Seals, Cameo, Mosaic, Gold Stone, Lava and Jet Setts Pins and Ear Drops; fine Gold Stone and Sleeve Buttons; Fob Setts Pins and Drops; Rich Florentine Sett; Bracelets, Gentlemen's Pins, &c., &c. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF PLATED JEWELRY. ALSO, A fine lot of Gold and Silver Watches. The above stock has been placed in our hands to convert into cash. The whole will be sold without reserve. Terms Cash, Par Funds. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 53 Lake street. New and Second-hand Furniture AT AUCTION. We will sell, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 29th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At our Salesroom, 53 Lake st., a general assortment of New Furniture consisting of Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Suites, Marble-top Tables, Mahogany Chairs, Walnut, Cottage and Black Walnut Chamber Sets, with Marble Tops, Dressing Cases, What Nots, Book Cases, Hat Trees, Extension Dining Tables and Oak Dining Chairs, together with a large amount of Common Bedsteads and Second-hand Furniture. Also, an Invoice of Books, Comprising many valuable Standard Works, Illustrated New England and Canadian Scenery, and many other works too numerous to particularize. Also, a Fine Assortment of Engravings. The above Goods will be sold for cash, without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES, At Salesroom, 56 Dearborn St. THURSDAY, Aug. 29th, at 10 A. M.—Catalogue Sale of Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

BY S. NICKERSON Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHS AND SATINETTS. By S. NICKERSON, 222 Lake street, corner of Franklin street, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Under-shirts and Drawers, Woollen Socks, Cotton and Wool Hose and Half Hose. Also, Furnishing Goods. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 28th, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the great Comedian, SOTHERN, Who will appear in his wonderful double impersonation of DUNDREARY AND HIS BROTHER SAM, In Chas. Gaylor's sequel to our American Cousin, entitled OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME, Which will be presented with all its original beauties, APPROPRIATE SCENERY, BEAUTIFUL PANORAMA of the HUDSON RIVER. GRAND SKATING POND! ALL THE COMPANY ON SKATES!! FANCIES, SONGS AND NEW FINALE, UNION DIXIE. GRAND PAS DE DEUX........BY THE........GALE SISTERS. ☞ Several New Pieces in preparation.

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC TO LAKE FOREST. There will be an Excursion and Pic-Nic to Lake Forest, for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless, On Thursday next, Aug. 29th. The cars will leave the Chicago and Milwaukee Depot at 8 A. M. and return at 7 P. M. The Garden City Band will be in attendance, and various other means of amusement will be provided. Refreshments will be for sale by the Lady Managers—ice, fruits, meats, hot tea and coffee, &c.—at the grove. Tickets 50 cents for adults; Children half price. They can be obtained at Higgins' Music Store, Metropolitan Hotel, and at the depot on the morning of the Excursion. If the weather be unfavorable on Thursday, the Excursion will be postponed till the first pleasant day.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 84 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, will despatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at low rates. These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer. For further information apply at the Company's Office. [illegible] Agents, [illegible] Lasalle street, Chicago.

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c., To be had all the year round. AT SUMMER PRICES. VAN SCHAACK, 47---State Street---47 SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE. Has a large stock of FRUIT JARS FOR 1861, IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN, Jelly Pots, Enamelled Preserve Kettles, &c. Excellent Sealing Wax for sealing up Old Cans. ☞ General dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

A CARD.—$200 will be paid to any person who will procure a situation as Clerk in some Government office, who is a Book-Keeper of acknowledged experience and acknowledged abilities [illegible] References [illegible] Address "CARL." Post Office Drawer 6428.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861.

NO PARTY NOW.

The Illinois *State Register* distrusts the sincerity of the No Party professions of TRIBUNE, but without reason. Since the beginning of this fight, or since the magnitude of the rebellion was in itself a demonstration that all the power of the United States would be required to put it down and establish a permanent peace, the Chicago TRIBUNE has at no time, in no case, in no way, encouraged the maintenance of partizan distinctions founded on issues of the last or any preceding Presidential campaign. We have distinctly and unequivocally, time and again, recognized and commended the fidelity of members of the old Democratic party, though we have differed with them in regard to the causes of the war and the most effectual method of making peace permanent, we have endeavored to do so without the recollection of partizan strifes of the past, and without the thought of any that are hereafter to occur. And we regret that we have not been met by *Register* in the same spirit that has actuated us. But the doubts of that journal and the remonstrances of Republicans who do not yet see that old issues have passed by to be no more revived, shall have no effect upon the course that we have marked out. If possible, or rather, we are permitted to do so by papers later of the Democratic school, we shall go through the war as we have commenced—ignoring all contests except that contest with the traitorous enemy that would strangle liberty in the cradle of its birth. We invite the co-operation of our Springfield cotemporary, assuring him that the cause to which he and we are devoted, will not suffer, if for a season, we lay aside hostilities, the occasion for which was long ago removed.

A WAR TAX.

The tax levied by the Common Council, Monday evening, a part of which was for military purposes, will, we trust, meet the approbation of every loyal man. We do not understand the prime object to be the armament of the city so effectively that it may only have within itself the means of putting down riotous proceedings, but that may furnish to volunteers and independent companies the arms for drilling and instruction, now so much needed, and so hard to be got. Surely none save those who would give the immense property of Chicago up to the ravages of a mob, or to aid our brave volunteers into the field taught and unprepared, will object to a tax that the Council has done. Now, we hope the Board of Supervisors will follow suit and levy a tax for the support of the families of husbands and fathers who are now fighting the battles of the country. Where these are in want or needy, they should be fed for. It is as much the part of patriotism to feed them as it is to look after and pay their natural protectors now engaged in the public defence. During the approaching winter, when employment is scarce and fuel high, their calls will be loud and unceasing. Turning them over to the reliefs of private benevolent effort will not do. They must not be reduced to the condition of public mendicants; and what is laid aside for them must not be filled alms. We should regard them as claimants upon public justice, and as such, not as paupers, they should be cared for. We know not how many are so left, but we will be enough to engage the sympathies of all who have sympathy to give, and to exhaust, before spring, all the public and individual means of aid. Let us, then, begin now, and by an assessment which will bear on all alike. The city is full of men who have not yet lifted a finger nor advanced a dollar for the popular cause. They are either lukewarm patriots or disguised enemies. In either case, they should be made to contribute of their substance, that the families of the gallant defenders of our institutions may be warmed and fed. They will not give willingly; on the contrary they would, if the prayers of the wicked availed anything, pray that suffering might come upon all who defend the Union cause. But the struggle is for them, their children and their property as much as for ours; and by a tax that will reach them, they must be made to contribute. They will howl of course. But they howl when a Federal victory is gained, when a rebel is hung, when treason is rebuked, when law, order and Democracy are in the ascendant. Let them feel the weight of the war, as loyal men feel it, and they may have a new sense of the perils that rebellion brings.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Kentucky is to have her share of the war. The infinite cunning and unscrupulousness of the rebel leaders of the Cotton States which transferred the theater of hostilities from their own plantations to Virginia and Missouri, will not be content without involving Kentucky in the strife in which she is to act as a shield to the rebels of Tennessee. For months past they have been unceasing in their endeavors to push the State over the brink. Her Governor, whose scoundrelism is second only to that of Claib. Jackson, her State officers, her leading Democratic politicians, and her army of discontented men—all refuse to submit to the popular verdict which has been three times pronounced against them; but with a continuity of purpose and an ingenuity of action worthy of higher objects, have been untiring in their efforts; and now, if ever, their plans are to be consummated. We know not what the Government in view of the emergency will do. The State, aside from the aid which she may directly afford the Union cause, is invaluable as a base of operations against the adjoining Cotton States when a campaign is determined upon in that quarter; and we doubt not that Mr. Lincoln, seeing the imminence of the danger, will move promptly and effectively to her aid. That there is not a moment to lose is plain. Her Legislature meets at Frankfort on the second of September. As in the case of Missouri, her internal enemies—those who would deluge her fields with the blood of her own sons, and darken her skies with the smoke of her flourishing villages—are plotting to defeat the will of the people reflected by their representatives, and by brute force to dictate terms to the law makers entrusted with her sovereignty. They have issued an invitation to a great barbacue, to be held on the 6th, at a place hardly twelve miles from Frankfort, and the Home Guard—creation of Magoffin's—an organized secession army of 12,000 to 15,000 strong—is especially invited to be present. This is intended to be a Camp Jackson affair, with exaggerations demanded by the desperate situation. And any day after the Legislature gets together, we expect to hear that the members are deliberating under the guns of these disloyal troops, and that every act required by the rebel leaders has been put through, with or without the forms of law, at the point of secession bayonets. At any rate, the movement is one of intimidation, and should be promptly resisted.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, thousands of the sons of Kentucky, who are loyal almost to a man. To them the honor of the Commonwealth is ever dear. Any stain of treason on her escutcheon would be a cause of personal grief. Their ties of blood bind them to her with hooks of steel. To them we appeal. Let them arm for Kentucky's defence, and vindicate, by their valor and patriotism, their boast of having been born on Kentucky soil. They could not be regarded by the most rampant secessionists as enemies. They would be hailed, even by doubtful Union men, as friends. Men in the Central and Southern counties of Illinois, in Iowa, Indiana and Ohio will raise the flag and call for recruits in Kentucky towns, to deliver their homes, firesides and their friends from the enemy by which they are threatened?

Col. Farnsworth's Regiment of Cavalry.

For the benefit of those in the Northern portion of the State who contemplate uniting with Col. Farnsworth's Regiment, as well as for the information of all interested in the cavalry service, we give some particulars respecting this corps and the mounted service generally.

Government furnishes horses for cavalry only when the stipulation is made in granting orders to raise regiments, squadrons or companies. In the cases of Colonels Farnsworth and Dickey, the Government furnishes the horses. Capt. Webb, of the United States Army, now in this city, has the contract for purchasing one thousand horses for Col. Farnsworth's Regiment. In all cases where men have volunteered to furnish their own horses, they will have to be subjected to the inspection of Capt. Webb, or be purchased at his option. No horse will be received into the regiment to be owned by the men and hired to the Government—the latter will own them all. The required age for horses is between four and nine years; the required height between fifteen and sixteen hands. They must be in color either black, bay or sorrel, and every way sound.

The equipments for the horses have been ordered by the Government, and will be furnished immediately, by Chicago manufacturers, as soon as the horses are purchased. These equipments will be the very best, Col. Farnsworth being determined to have none but the easiest fitting and safest saddles and the most approved bridles.

As to clothing, Col. Farnsworth has received a letter from a firm in Cincinnati, stating that they have been ordered by the Government to furnish his regiment with a thousand uniforms, and desiring to know when he desires them delivered. This settles the question as to whether the regiment will be promptly and properly uniformed.

In regard to arms, Col. Farnsworth has made every effort possible to get for his regiment the very best in use. The following are the arms he has secured:

Carbines.—His requisition, signed by the Secretary of War, is for either the Sharps or Enfield rifle carbine, or short rifle, which are both breech-loading, and will carry a ball half a mile with deadly accuracy. This will be the only cavalry regiment in the West furnished with carbines.

Sabres.—The heavy cavalry regulation sabre.

Pistols.—A new patent six revolver—a splendid and most effective weapon.

Col. Farnsworth's Regiment will go into camp at St. Charles in about a week. The tents and all other camp equipage will be on their way thither in a day or two.

As we have before stated, offers of companies have been made from this State, sufficient to form two or three regiments, while a number of companies have been offered from Michigan and Indiana, which, though made by eminently responsible parties, Col. F. felt himself constrained to decline. In all cases, before being admitted into camp, the Colonel desires that companies shall have their full complement of eighty-five men, exclusive of commissioned officers.

The yeomanry of Col. Farnsworth's old Congressional District are alive in this matter, and the piles of applications of all kinds from them, for admission into his regiment, attest the estimation in which he is held by his old constituents, and furnish the War Department the best assurance it can have of his fighting qualities; for men will not thus flock around the standard of a man who does not possess the requisite coolness of head and stoutness of heart.

Flax Cotton.

By *Flax Cotton* is meant the fibre of Flax reduced in length, cleansed, carded, bleached, and nicely prepared to resemble in appearance the cotton fibre that has been carded, and adapted for mixture with cotton or wool in the various fabrics of daily wear and use.

To accomplish this requires improvements in the modes of breaking the straw and separating the fibre from the wood, and of the carding, drawing, and spinning frames which are in common use, as well as great nicety in bleaching. All these are to be made by ingenious machinists and manufacturers, and require the expenditure of time and money and careful experiments.

The American Flax Cotton Company, organized at Boston in 1850, under a special charter from the State of Massachusetts, adopted the patents of Stephen Randall, of Rhode Island, Jonathan Knowles and J. M. Allen. Experimental mills were established at Watertown and at Roxbury, and thousands of dollars expended in improving the machinery and perfecting their processes. Many pieces of print goods, flannels, sashests, drash, etc., have been made from the yarns spun by them, and all been fully approved. The only question now made is as *to the cost of it.*

The principal persons interested in this company are men of business experience, reputation and intelligence, whose figures and statements may be relied upon. Samuel Nicholson, Esq., the patentee of the excellent pavement upon Clark street, and widely known as a gentleman of reliability and integrity, stated last winter, at a meeting held in the Legislative Hall of the State House in Boston, that for several months he had daily charge of the works at Watertown, and from his own careful estimates and weights, the material called flax cotton could be supplied by their processes at from 7 to 9 cents per pound—the cost dependent upon the quality of the raw fibre and its distance from the mills. It was further stated that Messrs. Sampson and Tappan of Boston had now in operation a mill with 40 looms, and were satisfied with the results therein attained.

The meeting recently held at Lockport, N. Y., appears to be a movement of the capitalists who own the hydraulics and real estate at that place, in conjunction with speculators interested in a steam gun, which is said to explode the straw into atoms, and thus separates its fibre. We know not that any results have as yet been accomplished by that method.

The way to prepare flax for use in our ordinary manufactures at a cost that will render it desirable, is one of the most important questions of the age. We can readily see that millions of money can be saved and added to the agricultural resources of our Northern States when this question shall be solved satisfactorily.

THE DAY GOODS JOBBERS.—Among those who appear to suffer most by the derangement of business, are the dry goods jobbing houses, and particularly those at New York having a "Southern trade." These latter have gone up like a rocket. Secession has swamped them. The high-toned and chivalric Southern honor, which was preferable in their eyes to Western trade, has shown the stuff that it is made of. And now that they have lost their Southern connections, and the money so freely paid so Southern black mail agents, there is nothing left them but to "fold their tents like the Arabs, and quietly steal away." And they have done it. Numbers of old and well known houses, in this line of business, are succeeded by the ominous placard "For Rent."

IROQUOIS COUNTY.—A grand War Meeting is called to meet at Middleport on the 31 proximo. The call says that "the meeting is designed to be a purely patriotic one; and to this end it is desirable that every citizen should divest himself of party predilections and prejudices, remembering only that we are fellow citizens of the same Republic." Hon. Jesse O. Norton and Hon. S. W. Randall have promised to address the meeting.

RECLAIMING A FUGITIVE.—Anthony Hussel, of Clay county, Mo., generally a secessionist, but for this occasion a strong Unionist, went to Leavenworth, Kansas, to claim his chattel "Steve." Steve was brought before Commissioner Callahan, and during the progress of the examination, and while the Court was awaiting the arrival of some witnesses, he took upon himself the responsibility of bringing the examination to a sudden termination by jumping through a window and making good his escape. Mr. Hussel goes home without his chattel.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville (Rebel) *Courier-Journal* says Gov. Magoffin will not be impeached and displaced by the Kentucky Legislature, because the Unionists have not the requisite two-thirds in the Senate. The Senate is composed of thirty-eight members, of whom nineteen are hold-over members. Of these, eleven are secessionists and eight Unionists. Of the Senators just elected, three are secessionists and sixteen Unionists. The Union majority is therefore only ten—two short of the requisite two-thirds.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.—The Two Unionists of Cuyahoga, Lake and Summit counties, Ohio, ignoring all previous party differences, have called Conventions to respond to the patriotic call of the Unionists of the entire State for a Convention at Columbus on the 5th of September.

☞ A. Metzenger, editor of the "abused out" Canton (Ohio) *Democrat*, has issued a fiery proclamation calling upon the Democrats of Stark county to meet in convention at Canton, on the 5th proximo, "to consider these things." The Cleveland *Herald* intimates that McGregor is "brooding a scab on his nose." That's so.

FROM ROLLA.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 24, 1861.

A letter has just been received from Springfield by a gentleman here, that gives some interesting items in regard to the state of affairs in that place. Gen. Price is supposed to be at the head of the force moving northward toward Jefferson City, while McCulloch is said to be either on the march, or intending to march into Arkansas. Kansas is also spoken of as the place of his destination.

The rebels must have cleaned out Spring field pretty thoroughly by this time. They have stripped stores and in some cases houses of all they contained. The house of the writer of the letter had been taken by the rebels as a hospital and some of the goods seized, but quite ample payment had been made, and in most of these cases where property has been seized, the owners have been recompensed. I think by this time the idea of the inhumanity of the enemy must have been exploded. They have been represented as utterly heartless and barbarous, but from all I can hear, the forces in Missouri have displayed as much courtesy and humanity as the Union men. They seem to have treated our dead with respect, and our wounded with kindness, and they have consented to a mutual exchange of prisoners.

The latter preceding may have originated in necessity, as the enemy had small resources for keeping so large a number of prisoners.

They have carried on a new and tricky warfare at times, and used dishonorable deceit, such as displaying Union flags, &c. But these are exceptions. On the whole, I think their character and actions have been misrepresented and disparaged in the North. There is no policy in this. If we fight, we must understand our enemy thoroughly, and make all the allowances that are justified by the circumstances. Every intelligent, educated man, remember—declares that he, and his Southern friends generally, flatly believed that the army at Bird's Point and at Cairo was composed of the offscour of Northern society—cut-throats and thieves—and that we had a regiment of blacks among us.

The following letter, written by Woodard to his father and mother, will, perhaps, prove of some interest to the readers of the TRIBUNE:

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FROM CAIRO.

News in that Quarter—Interesting Letter from a Rebel—Pillow's Movements, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 26, 1861.

The wounded soldiers of the Twenty-second are every one of them getting on finely. Col. Ransom is about, active and nearly ready for another fight. Col. Dougherty's wound, from indications, will prove, perhaps, to be of more serious character than was it first supposed. The blow, it will be remembered, was delivered by a fellow from on horseback, and there are evidences that some internal injury was done. The colonel has been quite severely nursed, however, and friends are encouraged to believe that he will, in a short time, be again in good fighting condition.

The newspaper published at Charleston, edited by one George Whitcomb, a rank secessionist, gives an account of the battle substantially agreeing with the one I sent you. Whitcomb says, though, that no rebels were killed, but Capt. McAdams, of Company B, is positively certain to have counted thirteen dead rebels lying on the ground. This is a pretty fair for the body of one of our men supposed to have been killed.

The wounded prisoners are rapidly recovering. One of them was shot through both arms, one of which has been amputated close to the shoulder. He will be around before long, but will be an object of pity for Secession and the rebellion. The prisoners are all confined on the side the river. With hardly an exception they declare they have been forced to the war. They say all their misfortunes to Pillow's advent, and say that if he had not come among them they would never have been found in arms against the Government. They are anxious to be released on parole, but don't *want to be exchanged.* They want to go home, but don't want to go unless upon parole, so that they can be certain of passing the lines of the rebel army. Two or three of them, however, are "game," and declare that they will yet fight again the moment they have an opportunity.

Woodard, the lieutenant of O'Donnell's Point Pleasant company, is one of the number. He is a secessionist in belief of the justness of his cause, and will no doubt be disposed to fight it out. I am not so certain, though that a few weeks in confinement may not make him act altogether change his opinions of the war, as it certainly will of the people against whom he has taken up arms. He is a bright, intelligent, educated man, remember—declares that he, and his Southern friends generally, flatly believed that the army at Bird's Point and at Cairo was composed of the offscour of Northern society—cut-throats and thieves—and that we had a regiment of blacks among us.

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A British Estimate of the Secession Movement.

[From the London Morning Star, 14th inst.]

'Tis in the New World as in the Old—they can never prosper; for if it prospers, none dare call it Despotism. All the world sees, all the world hears, all the world knows, all the world is alert to catch the first gleam of royal fortune that lights on the dusty banner of a victorious cause. The world is the true Nemesis, and *perpetual Times* is the only rebellion to which *the London Times* and its tributary journals of on-us-English opinion are really subservient. As soon as one cause prospers, and is crowned with success, all the world flocks to the side of the victor, and poured derision and contempt on the gallant effort.

The Hessian Diedrich, Capt. Thos. Rogers, bound for St. Louis from Pittsburg, passed here yesterday. The citizens of Paducah were particularly clever to Capt. Rogers; assuring him that hereafter the rowdy element should be kept down in their city. They say that all their troubles has been owing to the section of White Fowler, Lisle, Millikan and others of that ilk—the parties who brought about the seizure of the Sam. Orr. And now the better class of people are determined that there shall be no longer the rule of a mob among them.

L. C.

CAMP DISCIPLINE.

How it Works in an Indiana Regiment.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP BELGER, COCKEYSVILLE, Baltimore Co., Md., Aug. 21, 1861.

Used as one may have been to "camp life" by way of sporting, or even "voyaging" in the Northwest, camp life on the "contested field," under military discipline, with military duties to be performed, proves to be entirely new and unlooked for exposition. It is difficult for western "boys," whose ideas of liberty are somewhat crude—having never felt restraint themselves; not always distinguishing with sufficient delicacy between insolence and independence—between freedom limited by social, municipal, and national needs, and individual sovereignty, or license—to come under that kind of discipline—that habitual, and unquestioning obedience, so essential to military life. Volunteers, according to my limited observation, go into camp with an idea of the life before them based upon the various "Fourth of July" and other holiday experiences of their early boyhood. The first impulse is to get something to eat—then something to drink—*beer*, for instance—then gingerbread, cheese, raisins, figs, lemonade, lozenges (candy), and everything at, and about the balance of the day. Before being "sworn in," they carry out the programme successfully—drilling just enough to get the notion of a holiday. After the regiments are fully organized—especially after leaving their home State, to assume duties of a military character—things take on a new and different aspect. Sentinels that *played* sentinel at home—load their muskets, and are instructed to "fire." Men are put under arrest, sent to the guard-house, and punished severely by courts-martial, officers for offences which were at first unobserved.

Then the Confederate cause have been denounced as abhorrent to gods and men—treason of the utmost turpitude, rebellion of unparalleled enormity. Then should we have been told that Beauregard had chosen his own ground, the strongest between the Potomac and Richmond, had strengthened it with all military strength, concealed within a cincture of wood and hill, ninety thousand men, and been driven from his entrenchment by twenty or thirty thousand undisciplined volunteers, fired with the ardor of conscious rectitude and made invincible by the heroism of disinterested valor. Then should we have had the other side, behold the laurels that had been woven for President Lincoln are proffered to President Davis.

It is thus difficult to have taken counsel with itself, after the perusal of its special correspondent's graphic narrative of the panic that followed on a well sustained fight. The first effect is that of a shock naturally shocked and enraged an historian who has seen as much of war as Xenophon. The special correspondent, doubtless, is able to make good his story against the recantations of men who saw less and felt differently. But *what can we expect from the London Times? Is Punch a leading English journal deliberately and recklessly pouring vinegar and vitriol into the wounds of the National pride and heart?* Is there on earth *a conclave of the Nations of the North to believe in our friendship and good wishes when our newspapers cut jokes with columns of sorrowful comment upon a disaster that might prove fatal to a people in high-spirited and resolute?* What can they *think of our Anti-Slavery sentiment, or men of the Abolitionist school*, who, like *Punch*, have *been slow to belong rebellion treated with far greater respect than the Government elected by millions of freemen having promises, and the atrocious principles of the New York Herald promised?* Is the utterance of a settled trans Atlantic policy? If there were not sin or shame in exaggerating and ridiculing an event fraught with poignant suffering to a friendly and consanguineous nation—if decency did not restrain us from laughing aloud at the blood-red rags of the Northern flag—if mere prudence should teach us not to provoke bitter resentment of a people of ever ready hatred of sneering, at their momentary humiliation. Must we make enemies on both sides the Atlantic, in both hemispheres of the globe and our own? Are we to provoke to speak beyond hearing Imperial France and Republican America? Ought we not rather to guard our utterance from all that may justly hurt the feelings of those "friendless?" If it were true that the Americans of the North are beggars cowards, they would still be our friends. But we know that they would still be that of solid government and universal liberty. *But we trust that the Press of England will not make it to be felt wherever the just authority of President* LINCOLN *is recognized, that we grieve while they are humbled—that the conflict in the strength of their resources is not pursued as to the goodness of their cause—and that while we heartily desired them to assert their way by a peaceful separation, we now earnestly pray God to give them a happy issue out of their fiery trial.*

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.

Discovery of a Conspiracy to Overthrow the Government—Arrest of Some of the Conspirators.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

For some time apprehensions have been expressed that preparations were making by the blacks of Hayti to overthrow what they call the "Anlatic Government" of the islands. The latter seeing that the only hope for the wealthy inhabitants of the republic, though in a great minority in regard to numbers. President Geffrard has allied to his side the black element has considerable control in his counsels, and his ministry, as a general thing, are classed as leaning in the same direction.

The cause for the fears of the blacks of Hayti is stronger against the mulatto than even the pure white, and it has been evident for some time that an attempt at the overthrow of the Government would take place at an early day. The malcontents had their head quarters at the capital, but the leading blacks in the republic were supplied from all parts of the island. Cape Haytien, Gonaives and Port au Prince were mostly represented. The conspirators were able to make good their ground in the first two days, and fight understandingly. I have no disparagement to the military skill and general intelligence of our own regiment. They are perhaps a full average of Western volunteers. But what can we expect of officers lawyers, doctors, editors, merchants, bankers, politicians and horse-traders—embracing a fair representation of the Western "Solid Men" of the period. Every "Bungtown *Eagle* and *Banner*" in the district from which we emanate, has its "own correspondent," and in no case is the responsible officer aware who officiates—and our files are not inferior to the average masses of citizens of the Western States, when we say that no one of them, for instance, would allow them to volunteer for the war. To the beast, however, that they know want they get fighting—and dare not enter my protest. Even the men promoted from the ranks in Legislature—who have been discussing National affairs for years, and, by virtue of much stump oratory, grasp and swagger, have buckled themselves up in uniform, do not seem to me, all of them, to know what they want—or what they are about to fight for, or what to do with it when they should anticipate. Perhaps I do not do them justice. Nor am I sure but this very ignorance, or what appears to me to be ignorance of the real issues, may make it for them the best policy. Every officer, every man of intelligence, educated man, remember—declares that he, and his Southern friends generally, flatly believed that the army at Bird's Point and at Cairo was composed of the offscour of Northern society—cut-throats and thieves—and that we had a regiment of blacks among us.

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☞ At 10 o'clock Friday night the funds were taken from the bank vaults, placed in charge of 17 men—5 mounted and 12 in the freight wagons, and sent off to the Fort. They reached here Saturday afternoon, fourteen hours. The amount thus taken charge of is $150,000, belonging to the Kansas City branches of the State, Union and Mechanics' Banks. The escort was in charge Capt. Hughes.

"All the army stores at Kansas City were removed to Wyandotte Friday night."

—In confirmation of the above, we are permitted to quote from a private letter, bearing date the 23d, which says that "since the battle at Spring field, the secessionists in this part of the State have grown strength and picked up wonderfully. There are 1,000 rebels now encamped just below Independence, who will be upon us in a few days, unless we get more strength from abroad. We have only a small force of entrenched Home Guards, say 270, and two cannon. You must proclaim it throughout your neighborhood, that Missouri is suffering for help."

Gen. Hurlbut's Movements.

Col. Moore received a dispatch on Saturday from Gen. Hurlbut, calling on him to march at once to Kirksville, where he (Gen. Hurlbut) was with 500 men of the 16th Ill. and 500 of the 2d Iowa, and several pieces of artillery. Col. Moore hurried off, leaving Capt. Bagley to join him with his cavalry regiment. It was reported that there were about 1500 rebels in the neighborhood of Kirksville.

Quartermaster Slate, of Col. Moore's regiment, was sent to this city and arrived here on a special train Saturday night, with the escort for Gen. Prentiss. The escort, we understand, Davenport, and his regiment in its original elements.

Mr. Slate said it was reported that about 1500 or more of the rebels were bewteen Kirksville and Edina. Mr. S. left on Sunday morning on a special train with a large quantity of supplies. He said Col. Moore would march immediately for Kirksville with 800 to 1,000 men, 300 horses and 50 wagons, and the brass piece under Gen. Hurlbut.

Any Iowa company, who would like to have a taste of war, would do well to join Col. Moore; assured of a rapid march and sure of a fight under a fine leader, if the enemy don't run too fast.—*Keokuk Gate City*, 26th.

☞ Sam. Pike, who has edited and related Slave papers than any man living, published his valedictory in the last number of the Portsmouth *Rebel*—his forty-seventh journalistic experiment, we believe. The *Rebel* has been anything but patriotic, being one of the vilest secession sheets in the State. Pike, finding it not very safe or cheerful work to talk treason in this county, has sold out.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Press Bill of that State Bagged—Prospects.

[From the Louisville Journal, 24th inst.]

The Frankfort Commonwealth of yesterday says:

"Governor Magoffin has issued his proclamation, and ordered the Legislature to meet in extra session on Thursday next, the 29th in

STAND THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND STILL GROWS

More and More Popular Every Day.

IT IS

PROF. WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SEE WHAT

OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes.

St. Louis, July 19th, 1859.

[illegible]

Yours truly, JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry County, Penn., June 2d, 1859.

[illegible]

Yours, &c. S. H. ETTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 23d, 1859.

[illegible]

Yours truly, FREDERICK T. BUTLER, Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana.

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY

J. H. REED & CO.

LORD & SMITH,

SMITH & DWYER.

H. SARGEANT

AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO.

Also, by the following Druggists in Illinois

[illegible]

Wholesale Agents in Chicago, and sold at Manufacturers Prices,

FULLER & FINCH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Special Notices.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—[illegible] INFALLIBLE LINIMENT [illegible] For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, [illegible] August, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all [illegible]

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

[illegible]

If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, maybe you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

Sold by all Druggists.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound [illegible]

No. 1 Old State House, Boston. [illegible] D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 8 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass. [illegible] by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for Northwestern States. R. B. LANDON, Agent. [illegible]

Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—The undersigned having succeeded to the business of John S. Newhouse, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends, and the public generally, assuring them that he can supply at all times the best qualities of Coal at the lowest prices.

CHARLES W. GRAY, (Successor to John S. Newhouse,) Dealer in Anthracite and Bituminous COAL. GRANULAR FUEL, the best article in use for Stove Fuel or Coal Kindling. Yard—Cor. Washington and Market streets, Chicago. Post-Office Box 3447.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST.

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of [illegible], to meet the greatly increased demand for their

BITUMINOUS COAL,

[illegible]

DEFY COMPETITION.

[illegible]

Cheapness and Utility Combined.

[illegible]

Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST: [illegible]

[illegible] S. S. HAYES, Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—

[illegible]

PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS

[illegible] Corner of Madison and Market Streets, [illegible]

MINING PRICES,

FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.

[illegible] ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 5357, Chicago, Ill.

Eye and Ear

THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.—This saying is fully verified, and any person can call and see the proof. Th[illegible]

Doctor John Phillips,

45 WASHINGTON STREET.

[illegible] Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magnifiers, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Instruments, Etc.

[illegible]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

[illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN.

[illegible] South Clark Street. Opposite the Court House. [illegible] All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired and glasses inserted into old frames.

Scales.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES,

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

35 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Army Equipments, &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing

Dragoon Equipments,

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C.

And are prepared to furnish large quantities

AT SHORT NOTICE.

SAMPLES ON HAND.

TURNER & SIDWAY, 38 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c. All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS

BLUE CLOTH!

Grey Cloth,

Flannel,

Blankets,

And Trimmings,

FOR SALE BY

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS

J. & A. HERZOG.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—

[illegible]

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY. [illegible] CHAMBERS & LEE, 16 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN on Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 82 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 5157.

Banking and Exchange

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

CHICAGO, August 19th, 1861.

I have purchased the entire circulation of the

MECHANICS' BANK, HARDIN,

CALHOUN COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

And am personally responsible for its redemption. I shall treat its notes precisely as the notes of the State Banks of Indiana and Ohio are treated in Chicago, and shall at all times sell Exchange on New York for the same, at the same rates that Exchange can be had for the notes of either of said State Banks. I am also personally responsible for the circulation of the MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, and shall redeem it as heretofore.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BY

B. F. QUIMBY & CO.,

[illegible] South Water street.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.

[illegible] W. G. BREWSTER

E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,

33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake,

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.

WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

DISCREDITED

Illinois and Wisconsin Money.

Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us.

We do business on a Specie Basis.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS 33 Clark st. cor. of Lake street.

STATE BONDS

Illinois Currency.

Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.

A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily.

C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR.

I have this day opened an office for the transaction of a General Banking and Exchange Business at No. 34 Clark street, Exchange Bank Building. C. B. BLAIR.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION.

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated..........February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. [illegible] JOHN C. HAINES, President. E. S. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO. Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. [illegible] Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—All the interest heretofore existing between J. B. Vantirk and A. Cook & Son, is this day dissolved, and we hereby notify all to whom it may concern to trust no person on our account, as we have no authorized agent to transact business for us. A. COOK & SON. Plano, Kendall County, Ill. Dated this 17th day of August, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

FAY & CO.,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. R. FAY. S. D. FAY.

Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1861.

In retiring from the Commission Business, we take pleasure in recommending the house of RICE, FAY & CO. as being entitled to the patronage that has been bestowed on the late firm.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of

DENSMORE & RICE,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by BYRON RICE, who will continue the Commission Business at the same place, and respectfully solicits a continuance of consignments and orders to the late firm. [illegible] DENSMORE, BYRON RICE.

Chicago, August 19th, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid. J. M. STINE. MAX KRAMER.

Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

At the old stand,

No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Educational.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—The third year of this Institution will commence on the 11th of September. Circulars can be had at the Seminary, or at the office of C. B. WAITE, 128 Clark street.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 88 Wabash avenue.

E. GROVER, Principal.

The next term of this school, for young Ladies, will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing the Principal, or by calling at the Seminary.

New Publications.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

By the young American Composer, S. WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 15th of September next.

Price 40 Cents (Retail.)

Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders must be sent to the publishers. H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 85 Lasalle street.

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel at Rosehill Cemetery.

W. T. WOODSON & CO., Undertakers and Sextons, 238 Washington st. (Between Franklin and Market streets,) keep a full assortment of Coffins, Shrouds, &c., of every style and price. Will furnish Hearses and Carriages, attend Funerals, and discharge everything connected with their business, at all hours, in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

W. T. WOODSON. JOSEPH WITTY.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departure of Mails Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.00 a. m.	10.30 p. m.	7.00 a. m.
7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.00 a. m.	10.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
7.30 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.15 a. m.	6.00 p. m.	9 00 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.45 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.35 a. m.
7.40 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	4.15 a. m.
6.15 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.50 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
8.15 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	[illegible]
9.30 p. m.	no mail.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
8.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.35 a. m.
4.00 p. m.	3.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
8.45 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.30 p. m.
8.45 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.15 a. m.
CHICAGO ST. LOUIS R. R. LINE.		
[illegible] a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.30 p. m.
8 45 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	5 40 a. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.15 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
8.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.50 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	1.30 p. m.
5.10 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.35 p. m.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.		
6.05 a. m.	[illegible]	4.35 a. m.
7.00 p. m.	[illegible]	7.00 p. m.

A PROPHETIC VIEW.

Barbarism of the Slave Power—Why the Rebellion should be Crushed.

[From Fraser's Magazine for August]

It must be remembered that the prophets who prophesy that the American Union must split up from the mere effects of its excessive size, are not content with the division of North and South. They see the possibility of five or more great States in North America. The Western States might, it is supposed, form one new nation, and the States of the Pacific seaboard another. This vision is viewed with great complacency in England, where the prospect of America being divided into a multitude of discordant and comparatively small States is not unwelcome. But in America this comes as the death-blow to all the dreams of a great empire, and to all the pride and satisfaction which citizenship in one of the great nations of the world inspires. This is a powerful and a legitimate feeling. Every Englishman would think it ridiculous if a foreigner tried to persuade him that he would be just as happy if England held in the world the same rank as Sweden or Denmark.

But this is not all. It is not merely that if this secession takes effect the North foresees that it will be only one of a number of Rival States. It fears the effect on itself of the neighbors which secession will place along its border. Mr. Russell's letters have made clear to all the European world, what persons acquainted with the country had long ago stated, that the South has no elements of a free State in it. There are no Republicans in that republic. The governing class lives in the midst of two enormous and very dangerous subject classes, the blacks and the mean whites. These must be kept in order, or simple anarchy and the most frightful confusion will follow. The easiest way to maintain order will be to erect a despotism; and this despotism will not be a despotism of the type known in Europe. It will be a despotism that, *to exist, must pander to the worst passions of the governed*. The numerical strength of the mean whites is too great to permit their wishes to be disregarded. There are two things they pine for—excitement, and money got without work. The despotism that governs them will be asked to furnish them with plenty of wars, plenty of plunder and plenty of slaves. The despotism that will line the borders of the free States for thousands of miles will be a despotism of slaveholding marauders. What more dreadful neighbors could there be? Nor is it merely that a marauding despotism would be a constant source of annoyance and danger, but it would be a most pernicious example close at hand. If we could imagine the Northern Union one of five States; if its nearest neighbor was enabled to carry on war and to domineer and bully by the concentration of forces which a despotism, for a time at least, ensures; and if it had been conceded, in one great and critical instance, that there is in republicanism an inherent weakness which prevents its being able to carry out a great policy, or to keep together a great empire, the firmness with which the North at present clings to free institutions, might give way, and New York might be the capital of a fifth part of North America, with an Emperor instead of a President at its head. No one can deny that this is a not improbable result of the secession of the Southern States, and no one can wonder that it is a result from which the North recoils in horror and dismay.

THE SLAVE TYRANNY.

The fate of the South itself may also weigh with the government of the North in this anxious moment of doubt. If we may trust the reports sent to us, not only by Mr. Russell, but by every traveler there—if we may accept the papers and the books of the South as a sign of what really goes on there—*a more wretched tyranny, a more miserable, broken-down barbarism, scarcely exists anywhere than in these Slave States*. Perhaps Mexico or Bokhara might be even more disagreeable as places of permanent residence, but it is only these very extreme haunts of savage lawlessness that can eclipse the horrors of a society where the unbridled insolence of the meanest of idlers sets the constant tone of society, and imposes an iron bondage on all thought and feeling. No doubt many of the planters are gentlemen, with high courage and high feeling and cultivated minds; and their families, as we on this side of the Atlantic are aware by experience, are pleasanter and more friendly than the Northerners. But the planters appear to have no more influence for good—no more power of directing and elevating the mean whites and loafers of the towns, and the roaming vagabonds of the outlying settlements, than a stray missionary can direct and elevate the population of St. Giles. Were the Southern States to continue in the Union, there is some hope that this state of things would become better. It would be a feeble chance, but at any rate the Southern mob would be kept from its worst excesses. It would be restrained from open insubordination. Above all, it would be cut off from the African slave trade, the renewal of which will be the first demand of the poor proprietors of the South if once they are the supreme arbiters of a new State. There is a degradation and a waste of great opportunities and resources in the picture which may well touch the noble feelings of American statesmen, and may nerve them to try any extremity rather than suffer such a dismal chaos of lawlessness to occupy the soil of America.

A LONG OR A SHORT WAR.

It may also be argued that the choice is not really between war and peace, but between a short and decisive one and a long and indecisive one. It is difficult to see how the two confederations, jealous of each other, with hostile feelings and very divergent policies, could be at peace for more than the briefest interval. The command of the Mississippi and the escape of fugitive slaves would furnish endless grounds of quarrel. It is true that if peace were made, one of the first conditions would be the free navigation of the Mississippi. The North would claim this, and the South would not think of resisting it. But the access to the sea which this great river gives the North is so very necessary to the Western States, and could be so easily barred by the South, that every act of the Southern authorities that could be distorted by the most fervid imagination into an intention to control the navigation, would raise a flame in the North. The slaves would be even a greater cause of discord. At first sight it would seem as if the northern States would only stand to the slave States in the relation that Canada stands now. Every one knows that if a slave gets across the St. Lawrence he is free, and there is an end of the matter; the slave owner accepts his loss, and no peculiar irritation against Canada or Great Britain is felt. But if we look a little further we shall find that there are very considerable differences between the two cases. Canada is not a hostile State, nor is it really near at hand. It is a friendly State, far off. But the North and South would be separated by a line which in many parts could follow no natural boundary, and would only be visible on paper. On one side of this visible line would be an enemy that would have to look on while he saw what a few minutes before had been his property parading comfortably about, and on the other side would be an enemy who would be very little of an American if he did not take care to make his success take the most unpleasant and irritating shape possible. Peace will be as difficult to preserve as it would have been in St. Juan, if when General Harney landed his troops there a body of British volunteers had been landed there too.

EFFECTS OF SUBJUGATION.

But even if the subjugation of the South is desirable or is possible, can the Union again include the slave States, and the Constitution once more prove a working machine? It is, as it seems to us, much more difficult to see how this can be, than to see why, if it is possible, it should be sought after at any cost. But in order to discuss the point at all, we must take for granted that the victory of the North in the battle-field is complete. Half measures and a doubtful triumph would necessarily entail ultimate defeat, President Lincoln feels and acknowledges this. He asks for a supply of money and men sufficient to crush all resistance in the South. Of course he may be mistaken in his calculation of the relative strength of the South and North; the South may fight so well that anything like subjugation may be impossible. But if he is right, the North can and will put down all resistance in the South, and it will then have to hold a conquered country. Can this be done? In answering this we must take into consideration the immense effect which the consciousness that resistance is hopeless produces on the mind of the discontented. *If the South were once convinced that it was impossible to get out of the Union, and that to attempt to secede again would be only a wanton sacrifice of property and life*, a spirit of acquiescence in an inevitable misfortune might begin to display itself in the South. The natural consequence would be a desire to gain power in the only way that would be open to them, and as it is a mode which has so long given them all they wanted, they might seek once more to control the Union by gaining possession of the authority of Government. They would not be like the conquered subjects of a conquering power that had no real connection with its dependents. They would be once more exposed to a familiar temptation, and would be lured with the prospects of office. Since England succeeded in convincing Ireland that it was absolutely impossible that Ireland should be under a different government from that of England, the Irish have been [illegible] in the arrangements of the English constitution [illegible] the [illegible]. In the same way the South, which can scarcely be more separated from the North than the Irish of the days of Emmet were from England, might be taught by despair, as Ireland has been, to take the readiest way of getting a fair hearing for its wishes, and might endeavor to retrieve in the Council Chamber what it had lost in the field.

These considerations may not have much weight in England; but they are, we think, great enough and ample enough to account for the energy with which the Government of the North is inclined to prosecute the war. The exasperation produced by the manner in which the South has acted, and the disappointment and humiliation which the disruption of the Union has caused in the breasts of men who seriously believed that America could "lick the world," may account for much of the temporary excitement and enthusiasm that have marked the North since the fall of Fort Sumter. But the President's message will convince any impartial man that there are serious as well as light reasons, and noble as well as paltry motives, at work in the breasts of those who advocate the policy of a war on the largest possible scale. As Mr. Lincoln says, republicanism is on its trial and is fighting for its existence; and honest republicans cannot await the issue with indifference.

Developments of the African Slave Trade.

THE HORRORS OF THE MIDDLE PASSAGE.

The New Bedford (Massachusetts) papers of yesterday give full reports of the examination of A. S. Bigelow and A. H. Potter, of that city, on the charge of complicity in the slave trade. The ship Brutus, which was subsequently engaged in the traffic, was fitted out and cleared from New Bedford. One of her crew, Milo R. Robbins, was called as a witness. He testified that he shipped for a whaling voyage, but on arriving off the African coast the real object of the voyage was announced and the shipment of slaves commenced. Robbins testifies to the horrors of the middle passage as follows:

"On the 14th February last we came to anchor off a place called Devil's Point, off Congo river, and the next morning we hoisted an anchor, ran in near the shore and took our cargo on board—about 600 negroes. There were 700 negroes in all, *but about 50 of them were drowned in getting them off in the boats*, and the balance we left. We commenced taking in cargo about 8 o'clock, a. m., and finished at 5 p. m.—then slipped anchor, leaving both chain and anchor and steered for the coast of Cuba. Before leaving the African coast, we took on board beans, corn, beef, hogs and some goats. The first land we saw was the islands of Martinique and Charlotte, between which we steered. About a week afterwards we came in sight of land and took on board a Spaniard, a pilot. In about a week we landed at Cuba, running the ship aground.

"Three small boats came off with a Spaniard in each, and with these boats and the ship's two whale boats, we landed the negroes. We landed about five hundred, and they were taken in covered carts about six miles in the country on to a plantation. *Many were suffocated on their passage to Cuba*, so that out of the seven hundred slaves, we landed somewhere in the vicinity of five hundred—men, women and children. The crew left the vessel as soon as the cargo was landed, leaving on board four or five Spaniards. I saw no more of the vessel, but suppose she was burned, as I saw a fire and smoke. They put us in a sugar house, in the upper story, the negroes being confined below, and kept us there eighteen days, until arrangements were made for sending us in a fishing smack to Key West. All left except Jackson, the mate, and Thomas Jeffrey, who remained behind, and Frank Standish, who died in Cuba. The foremast hands and boy were paid $500 each. The mate and steward were left on the coast of Africa, and two men came on board there, both Spaniards, one acting as captain, the other as surgeon."

A Wedding that Didn't Come off.

(From the Lafayette, Ind., Courier.)

A wedding arranged to come off at a neighboring town failed to connect an hour before the nuptials. It seems that the young gentleman in the case had enlisted in Marsh Taylor's Rifle Company, and then changing his mind, concluded that the war ought to be compromised and that it would be healthier to stay at home. The matter came to the ears of the expected bride, and holding it under advisement until an hour before the time fixed for the wedding, she abruptly concluded that she would not marry him, and so informed the gentleman in the following pithy note:

"Sir—I am constrained to say that, while as a wife I should have mourned your absence on the battle field, I am no less pained at your want of manhood in backing out. I am apprehensive that after enlisting in my company you might serve me the same way. The bearer will deliver you your notes and sundry presents. For your kindness to me I am deeply grateful, and I trust you will always esteem me as your friend, I can be nothing more. J."

What Government Pays for Railroad Transportation.

The Government pays for railroad transportation, according to the following rates:

Per passenger per mile, 2 cents for the distance moved. Equipments, munitions, and supplies accompanying regiments, 30 miles or less, 10 cents per 100 pounds; 50 miles, 15 cents per 100 pounds; 100 miles, 25 cents per 100 pounds; 150 miles, 40 cents per 100 pounds; 200 miles, 50 cents per 100 pounds; 300 miles, 75 cents per 100 pounds; 350 to 400 miles, not exceeding, 90 cents per 100 pounds; special express trains, $1 per mile.

HORSES.—One animal counts as 3,000 pounds; 2 animals count as 4,000 pounds; 3 animals count as 5,000 pounds; 4 animals count as 6,500 pounds; 5 animals count as 8,000 pounds; 6 animals count as 9,000 pounds; 7 animals count as 10,000 pounds; 8 animals count as 11,000 pounds; 9 animals count as 12,000 pounds; 14 animals, 18,000 pounds, count as a full car-load. Provisions and heavy freights, 2 to 3 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds per mile. Dry goods, clothing, and light goods, 3 to 5 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds per mile. One large car-load is reckoned at 9 tons.

Miscellaneous

CARBON OIL!—

Pure Carbon Oil,

THE PUREST, HEAVIEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Warranted Pure White and Non-Explosive.

JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO.,

No. 20 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.,

AGENTS FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

LUCIFER OIL WORKS,

PENNSYVANIA.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—Holders of Scrip in the

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK,

Can receive the interest on same by calling at the Agency of the Company in Chicago. A new issue of Scrip for the year ending 1st of July, 1861, will be ready for delivery on or about the first of September. Those who are entitled to same will please call for it. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, Office No. 1 Clark street.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE, PATENTED JULY 3d, 1860.

The greatest invention of the age.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

A discovery of national importance.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Deserving the highest praise in both construction and action.—[Scientific American.

It is the favorite of all at the Exhibition. (Chicago Mechanics Institute.)—[Chicago Tribune.

It is worthy of our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen, believing it opens a mine of wealth to them.—[St. Louis Republican.

[illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange, his

Residence at Racine, Wisconsin,

[illegible]

VARIETY SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY AND PLANTS,

[illegible]

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.

[illegible] W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

[illegible]

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description, furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., [illegible] South Water st., Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., [illegible] Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. [illegible]

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE

OLD SACHEM BITTERS.

It's the finest and best

SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.

IT IS AN UNEQUALED

Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.

TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 179 South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn. Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

[illegible]

A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & A. Fuller & Co.

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC., At Wholesale and Retail.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70..........LAKE STREET..........70

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 51 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHDES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painting, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 34 Lasalle street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE PRACTICAL PLUMBER, All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

[illegible]

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kind. Please call and examine this stock before you buy.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side, LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Painters,

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. [illegible] JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, [illegible] MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and persons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every situation. [illegible]

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—There have been eight different nations represented at my office, in search of employment, namely: American, English, Irish, French, German, Norwegian, Bohemian and Swede. [illegible] Mrs. A. L. BALHAM.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Yarbury, [illegible] South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. [illegible]

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave the great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at

7:30 A. M.—Lightning Express, (except Sunday,) [illegible]

7:30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, [illegible]

11:15 A. M.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday) through to Cincinnati in 12 hours.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters Are run on Day Express Trains.

PATENT SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS

Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale for all principal Railroad Offices in the west, at the Company's Office, Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Agt.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

Trains arrive from the East at 7:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all points East. [illegible] Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting roads.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office 56 Clark street under the Sherman House, or at the Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 285 Miles of Double Track,

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West),

FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,

All connecting direct to New York,

Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York,

(450 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any Line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible] E. De WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati Indianapolis and Louisville.

[illegible] JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

LOWEST FARE

And Shortest Time by this Route

TO

BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

AT 8:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Fare to BELOIT	$2.50.
Fare to FREEPORT	$3.00.
Fare to GALENA	$4.50.
Fare to DUBUQUE	$5.00.

[illegible] MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent. H. W. GRISWOLD, Agent, Chicago.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCIN., NATI, DAYTON.

[illegible] D. W. BOSS, West'n Pass. Agent. E. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

DETROIT TO BUFFALO, VIA NORTH SHORE.

Through in Twenty Hours without landing.

[illegible] JOHN HUTCHINGS & CO., Detroit. LITTLE & ARNOLD, Buffalo.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible] JAMES HOGG, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.

[illegible] WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

[illegible] G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible] JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS!

Ten Days

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

LETTERS will be received at the office of the

United States Express Company,

CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS,

(120 Lake and 55 Clark streets)

which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.

TELEGRAMS

[illegible]

All letters must be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes. [illegible] H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

PIKE'S PEAK

TRANSPORTATION LINE

FROM

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

TO

DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,

In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.

J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to

DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION

During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to

Transport any Amount of Freight

THAT MAY OFFER,

From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons.

All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination.

Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY

Our first trains will start about the

20TH DAY OF APRIL,

Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow.

[illegible] JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Lake Transportation.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

[illegible]

130 Canal Boats,

[illegible]

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

[illegible]

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER	CHICAGO,

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES:

[illegible]

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. THE 1861.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Will during the present season, run their line of

FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS

Regularly between

Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,

FORMING

A DAILY LINE,

For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and

TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.

[illegible]

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County. [illegible]

ESTATE OF DAVID S. HAYWOOD, DECEASED.—[illegible] JAMES T. PRATER, THOMAS J. HAYWOOD, Executors. Chicago, July 3, 1861. Andrew Harvie, Attorney for Estate.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON DECEASED.—Public Notice is hereby given [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. [illegible] IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in two Indentures of Mortgage [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas, John F. Knights and Edmund Ware, of the State of Kentucky [illegible] PETER GEIB, Mortgagee. Chicago, June 17, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain note [illegible] FRANK H. WINSTON, Assignee of Mortgagee. Chicago, July 23d, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. James H. Childs, Thomas M. Howe, Robert T. Kennedy and Harvey Childs vs. John Ellis. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. MATHER & TAFT, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Henry Kiggins and A. W. Kellogg vs. John Ellis.—Attachment. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. James Reed, Henry J. Gardner, & Parkman Dexter and Arthur H. Poor vs. Moseley, Lansing & Co.—Attachment. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] Josiah King [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—[illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp. Chicago, Ill., July 17th, A. D. 1861.

WHEREAS, HECTOR O. [illegible] GEORGE SCOVILLE, Trustee. Chicago, August 14th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, George Brown and Kate Brown, his wife, did on the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to the undersigned, as Trustee, a certain trust deed [illegible] GEORGE SCOVILLE, Trustee. Chicago, August 14th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah E. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 24, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a promissory note [illegible] Gilbert C. Noble [illegible] GEORGE SCOVILLE, Trustee. Chicago, August 14th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah E. Waller, his wife [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 24th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 11th day of May, 1858, Hiram C. W. Cowdery and Mary L. Cowdery, his wife [illegible] JOHN C. HAINES, ELBRIDGE G. HALL, Executors of Samuel P. Skinner, deceased.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah E. Waller, his wife [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'y.

Chicago Tribune
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861.

THE CITY.

[illegible] STAMPS.—The new style of Government Postage Stamps can be obtained at the Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

See advertisement of Boy Lost in another column.

[illegible].—A roll of grey cloth from the door of store No. 33 North Wells street.

[illegible]OURNED.—The United States Circuit Court, which has been in session for several weeks, adjourns for the term to-day.

[illegible] MAIN QUESTION.—The large iron main being extended on Adams street to connect the Wabash Avenue main with the South Division reservoir.

[illegible] PHALANX.—Thirty able bodied men arrived in the city yesterday over the Chicago & N. W. R. R., and were attached to Company F, Capt. Mann. Capt. Woodruff's company was also increased by twenty recruits.

[illegible]AMINATION OF TEACHERS.—There will be an examination of Normal candidates for the office of teachers in our public schools at the Superintendent's rooms, at 9 A. M. on Saturday.

[illegible]CUING PRISONERS.—Thomas Murphy and Dominic Monahan, charged with [illegible] two boys who had stolen [illegible] from H. Steinman on North Wells street, were held to bail for trial this morning.

[illegible] SWINDLER.—A man named Wm. Mc[illegible] has been recently held to bail for altering a hay ticket. He made the weight 300 to [illegible] too much, by changing the figures on the ticket. He will be tried at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

[illegible] THIEF.—James Walker plead guilty in the Police Court, yesterday, to the larceny of three pair of gaiters from the store of Bigelow & Case, 166 Lake street. He was held to bail for his appearance at the Recorder's Court in the sum of $100, and committed in default.

[illegible] ASSESSMENT ROLL.—The city assessment roll for the year foots up a little in excess of THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS. A tax of one mill on a dollar yields $35,000. The tax for the volunteers thus nets $70,000, a handsome sum, and creditable to the patriotism of this city.

[illegible]ATH OF AN EXPRESS MESSENGER.—The flags on our express offices yesterday were at half mast in token of respect and mourning on account of the death of Horace Wygant, for eight years one of the messengers of the American Express Company in this city. Funeral services at 10 a. m. to-day at the Indiana street M. E. Church. The remains will be taken to Lyonsville, Ill., for interment.

[illegible] PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Our city schools open on Monday next, after seven weeks' vacation. It will be to the relief of the few who have given credence to the rumor that they were not to be reopened at present. The teachers are returning from their well earned and well enjoyed period of leisure, and from Monday, at the stroke of nine, the schools resume operations.

[illegible]EMPT OF COURT.—We regret to learn that Hon. Judge J. M. Wilson of this city was last evening attacked on Randolph street near the corner of Lasalle, by a large and ferocious dog, and severely bitten in the left [illegible]. Fears were for a time expressed lest the animal was mad, but of this there is no [illegible]. Such animals are evidently not for circulation, and strychnine should abate them. The dog was owned in a saloon adjoining.

[illegible] WASHINGTON STREET BURGLARY.—We learn from Dr. Allport, whose residence on Washington street, as stated by us was entered [illegible] a few nights since, that there is every reason to believe that a substantial [illegible] of communicated cold lead was planted in the night prowler. Any physician called to attend a case of this nature should have the fact in mind, as it may lead to the detection of the party.

[illegible]HONEST PREACHER.—Francis E. Perkins, [illegible] under arrest for the larceny of $60, from a man occupying a room in the building on the northwest corner of Clark and Lake streets, of which the prisoner is janitor, was brought before the Police Court yesterday, the parties not being ready for trial, the case was continued till Saturday for further examination. Perkins is a colored man, and he is a preacher of the Methodist persuasion.

[illegible]HWAY ROBBERY.—Capt. Close makes complaint at the Police office that on Monday night as he was going on board his vessel, the [illegible]liam Fish, lying in the slip east of the warehouses of Sturges & Buckingham, he was set upon suddenly by three men, who seized him by the throat and forcibly robbed him of $92 in money and a valuable gold watch. No clue has been gained as to who the daring operators were.

[illegible]LOYD'S PENNY POST.—This excellent institution has proved most advantageous to the citizens of Chicago, and the benefits need only to be known to secure for it a more extensive patronage. Letters are promptly and faithfully transmitted not only to and from the Post office, but to any part of the city. [illegible] Floyd still continues as business manager, and will by devoting his time and attention thereto, endeavor to meet the approbation of those entrusting business to his care.

[illegible] ATHENS TRAGEDY.—The examination of Michael Raines for the murder of John [illegible], was yesterday commenced in the Grand Jury Room, before Justices Deihl and Milliken, and adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning to await the arrival of witnesses from Athens. The facts, as shown so far in this examination, are substantially the same as mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The trial will be resumed this morning. L. S. Parker, Esq., of Lockport, prosecutes, and Messrs. Walker and [illegible], of this city, appear for the prisoner.

COL. FARNSWORTH'S REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—We would call attention to the somewhat extended notice of this fine regiment, and its equipment, on the inside of to-day's paper. It will answer many questions which are being asked as to this splendid regiment. The muster roll of the Fremont Dragoons, a company in this regiment being recruited by W. H. Medill, will be left with George [illegible] at the TRIBUNE counting room for a few days, during Mr. Medill's absence in the country, and any letters for Mr. Medill may be directed to this office.

[illegible]PRAISEWORTHY EXAMPLE.—The ladies of the Phillips Female Seminary, 61 Michigan Avenue, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Johnson, and [illegible], have presented the committee for equipping our Chicago regiments, with about [illegible] hundred needle books, of complete and [illegible] construction, for the use and comfort of our volunteers, to be distributed among them before they leave the city. Such [illegible] are especially valuable in camp, [illegible] pocket is being made in the coat and [illegible] of each soldier for string and carrying the same.

[illegible]CURSION TO KANKAKEE.—The Desplaines Street M. E. Church have a basket pic-nic to the city of Kankakee on Saturday next. All who wish to see the illimitable prairies through which the Illinois Central Railroad runs, those desiring a good day's hunting, and those having friends or doing business at Kankakee or intermediate places, will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity. [illegible] all, a day's recreation and a good time generally is offered. The cars leave the Illinois Central depot on Saturday morning at eight o'clock. Tickets, 60 cents; children 30 cents, for the round trip.

COL. DICKEY'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.—We learn with pleasure that M. R. M. Wallace, [illegible], to recruit a company from the Rock River country for Col. Dickey's regiment of cavalry, to rendezvous at Ottawa. Our [illegible] is sadly deficient in cavalry force; and we urge all our friends, in view of the absolute necessity of at once supplying this deficiency, to embrace this excellent opportunity of aiding this branch of the service, both by enlisting in, and giving every encouragement to the efforts being made to fill up the muster roll of the Rock River company. Col Dickey [illegible]

THE CROFTON-KRAATZ MURDER.

Hearing in the Habeas Corpus.

Superior Court—In Chambers, Judge Goodrich Presiding.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Our readers are already familiar with the chief features of the late lamentable affair at the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad depot in this city, on Wednesday 21st inst., in which Frederick Kraatz came to his death at the hands of Capt. Crofton, of the 16th regiment U. S. Infantry, recently in this city.

Capt. Crofton was committed to jail on a Coroner's warrant for murder, the same evening, and has since remained in custody. U. S. District Attorney Larned became his counsel, assisted by Mr. Goodwin and B. J. Sommes, Esqs., and by these Capt. Crofton has been brought before Judge Goodrich on a writ of *habeas corpus* originally issued by Judge J. M. Wilson, in the Superior Court, for a hearing which his counsel will seek to have result in his being admitted to bail.

The attendance at the hearing was large, and among the spectators were many of the German friends of the deceased, who carried in their countenances an unmistakable sentiment of hostility to the prisoner. The people were represented by Carlos Haven, Esq., District Attorney, and E. S. Williams, Esq., the defence by Messrs. Larned & Goodwin and B. J. Sommes, Esq.

The Sheriff made his return to the writ that he had the prisoner in his custody by virtue of a Coroner's warrant. Mr. Haven read, as the evidence for the prosecution, the testimony taken before the jury of inquest, which has already been given in our columns. The following is the

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

J. P. Smith, sworn—Know Capt. Crofton; have known him six weeks; swore in the first man he enlisted; have been with him often, two or three times a day; know Capt. C.'s general character and conduct; he has used his recruits well and his conduct has been good; was indulgent and kind to his men; never heard complaint of brutality; never have seen him drink anything but a glass of beer since I knew him; never saw him intoxicated; before I swore the men they wished to go into Capt. Crofton's company in preference to that of Capt. Barrett; knew nothing of the homicide; did not see the killing; saw Capt. a minute after the deed was done; was in the cars directly afterward; went out to Desplaines Station with Crofton. The gentleman was asked what Capt. Crofton said—(objected to and allowed.) Knew that the man was dead when I got on the cars; Capt. did not; asked Capt. where the man was hurt; supposed he was stabbed in the region of the heart; Capt. said it was in the region of the buttock, but that it was a flesh wound, and he said he would pay all expenses. This conversation occurred about a minute after the affair happened; he did not go out of the car afterwards; had no particular business on the car; an officer said Capt. wished to see me; have sworn in all the recruits for a year and a half; am the swearing in officer of the Regiment; am not attached to the army; am a Notary Public; I was appointed for that purpose.

Cross-examined—The man died about five minutes before the cars left; perhaps not quite as long; had a glimpse of the body once during that time; it was stripped and I looked for the wound in the breast; Capt did not come out of the car to look after the body; he inquired of me how he was; no one tried to pull me off the cars; was sent for by Capt. Crofton; he said this is bad business; don't recollect if he said more; left him and stepped to the front end of the car; he asked me to go to Desplaines Station; no attempt had been made at that time to arrest Capt. Crofton; he remained in the depot; did not think deceased was dead at the time of first interview with him; did not know he was mortally wounded; Capt. was standing; spoke to one of the Corporals; can't say what; the first interview was but a moment or two; did not speak of any particular business; was a companion of Captain's; understood it as an ordinary invitation; supposed he felt bad about the matter and wanted company; did not see the sword. Capt. Crofton did not examine the sword in my presence. Captain said deceased was hit in the cheek of the rump, and can't be badly hurt—it is a flesh wound; did not pretend the deceased was coming toward him. Police got on the car at the round house; he understood when they got on that there was something serious; he talked with me about that time; previous to this, he said to me, "it is a bad affair;" he never spoke of it except as above; till after the police came on the car he had no time to say much; there was no time to talk from the time the cars left the depot till they reached the track. I went in my own carriage to the tank; don't know if he has spree; never saw anything indicating intoxication; never smelt brandy in his breath; don't know if he has taken brandy since his arrest; don't know that he has drank brandy since his arrest; his conduct during the six weeks was all right.

Direct resumed—The conversation narrated above occurred when I first went into the cars; prisoner said nothing about the police; they were unformed and could be seen on the platform.

Court adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Gary Phelps sworn for prosecution.—Am baggageman on the Northwestern Railroad; have been employed two years; knew F. Kraatz, the deceased; saw him first on the platform of the cars; he wanted to go into the passenger car, but the Captain ordered him off; started to go in without speaking to anyone; Captain said, "get off of here;" deceased told him he had business there; Captain said he could not help that; he said he wouldn't, and crowded past the Captain and Crofton struck at him, and Captain followed in the car; next saw deceased on the platform; stepped up to an officer a minute before the boy was killed, and told him they must let the boy alone as he had business there; have seen Capt. Tilden; that is the man; the prisoner is the man who used the sword; was standing six feet from deceased and Capt. Crofton; heard what passed between them; heard no improper language from Kratz to Capt. Crofton; he said he had business there, and could not get off the cars; Kraatz was sober during the day; never saw him otherwise; the train was made up of three cars and one baggage; deceased was on the forward end of the middle coach—deceased's duty was to clean the car, build fires, clean lamps, &c.

Cross-Examined—Came from the baggage car of another train when I heard them coming, and passed over the platform to the other train; came up first to the forward car, where I stopped a minute and then went to the second car; first saw Kraatz on the platform of the second car, and then he stepped off; don't remember what he was doing; when I first saw him I saw Capt. Tilden; saw the officers on the platform before I saw the boy; they were conversing; noticed a guard stationed on the hind end of the forward passenger car; heard no order forbidding men to enter; heard no one call for the corporal of the guard; after the boy had gone into the car Capt. Crofton said to his men, "put him out;" a crowd was collected near the platform of the depot, near where the officers stood; some of the officers took hold of the deceased and tried to push him off the platform; Capt. Crofton did this; did not see Capt. Tilden take hold of him; Capt. Crofton did; deceased catched hold of the railing of the car and said, he "had business there;" did not hear him use any language to the officers; did not get on the platform; was with the crowd; was merely a spectator.

Peter Neville sworn for the Prosecution—Am a carpenter; live at the corner of Cook and West Water streets; have lived here since the year 1857; was at the North Western Depot; was there last Thursday; saw an officer run after a man through the car; was standing on the depot platform, about the middle of the car, in the rear of the soldiers; about ten feet from the side of the car; looked through the window; the man fell or turned round followed by the officer; the running first attracted my attention; thought the man was a soldier running away, but when I saw the man I recognized him as Kraatz; he was running toward the door; can't recognize the prisoner as one; he was a man dressed as an officer; no others were in the car; it must have been in the car next to the last; the party then was hauled on the platform of the depot; saw him when he fell; he dropped on his knees, and then walked lame; heard a rattle of the instrument, and saw him push the instrument toward deceased; then saw officer turn back and go to his company; sounded like the rattle of arms.

Cross-examined—Never saw the officer before. Saw the deceased in a corner house just before the company arrived at the depot; saw the Captain first at the head of his company; didn't see any disturbance on the platform; what I have described I saw through a window; can not say if they were up or down; did not see the Captain entering the car, but the deceased was standing on the platform entering the car; do not know what he was doing; I then saw him in the car going fast toward the other end; did not see the sword till I saw him push him and heard the rattle; could not see what it was; he first fell and then recovered; did not see him stumble over the bench or stove; afterwards he got up and dragged himself out on the platform; saw no one help him out of the car; saw no one go in to help him; saw him drop down upon the car platform; the man that dragged him from the platform went in on the hind car; he fell on the rear platform; next saw a crowd; was frightened and did not want to see him; saw blood; there was a crowd on the platform; I was there to see the soldiers; do not know the men who helped deceased; saw the blood on the sidewalk; saw none there here; the deceased laid on the ground for a moment or two and was then carried into the depot; as the deceased fell on the rear platform the officer went out the other way; the cars left soon after.

Dr. Gore, sworn for the People.—Am a physician, made the *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased; the degree of force necessary to produce the wound by the sword would not be great, because the substances were easily penetrated; first, the skin, the fat, and the muscles; the sword penetrated about five inches; the instrument must have been pointed up or the body inclined; the wound was just behind the socket of the hip; passed behind the bladder and severed the internal iliac artery and wounded the bowel on the back side; the artery severed was lying on the bone and fatal hemorrhage ensued. The wound was on the back side of the pelvis.

Cross-Examined—The orifice of the pelvis where the sword passed through was about two inches broad; if the instrument had been thrust in about one inch above, it would strike the bone; the pelvis has an opening three inches wide and three inches long; four-fifths of the surface would be bone covered with fleshy part; a wound striking the bone would not produce death; if he meant to kill he would strike above; if the officer was following rapidly with a drawn instrument and the man stumbled and fell against it, so that he be suddenly precipitated upon it, it would penetrate the cavity; think such a wound might accidentally be made.

Thomas Murray sworn for the People—Am a Conductor on the Northwestern Railroad; have been there 3½ years; knew Kraatz; have known him since I was on the road; saw him that day before noon; the killing happened about 9 o'clock; know nothing of my own knowledge; his duties were to clean lamps, &c; I was conductor on this train; deceased was my brakeman; I spoke to him about going; this was before noon, about 1 o'clock; knew the boy that he was to be my brakeman; I so informed him; the train was made up and bell-rope adjusted; don't know what Fred was doing; I was waiting for the troops; about 15 minutes before I told Fred to raise the windows and fix the bell-cord, and he started to do it as I thought; it was 15 minutes before the train started that I learned of the affair; I went to see him when I heard of it; his place was on between the two hind cars on the platform; don't know where the accident happened; first saw the Captain at the head of company A coming to the depot; I saw nothing of the trouble between deceased and the Captain; deceased's character for sobriety and his behavior was good—was a good man; first saw the Captain soon after the train started; policemen were on the train; they got on four or five blocks from the depot; had no talk with the Captain; the object in moving the train was that an attempt would be made to mob the train in order to take possession of the Captain; police went aboard and went to the place of destination.

Examination waived by defendant.

Nicholas Ketter sworn for the People.—Examined through interpreter. I am a storekeeper and have lived in Chicago 3½ years; knew deceased for four months; saw him the day he was killed; when the soldiers came I stood on the depot platform, near front car; stood there till the car was filled by soldiers; afterward I saw when Kraatz came and [illegible] on the rear platform of the first car, intending to get into the door of the first car; one of the soldiers kept him back; he again tried to get in; then the Captain and the soldiers tried to throw him off the platform; he then caught the railing and went to the hind platform of the next car. Soldier then took hold of him and tore his coat; Capt. C. then struck him with the handle of his sword. After Captain struck him deceased went into the car and shut the door; afterwards the Captain and another man pushed open the door, but the Captain went in first; the man went round to the other platform of the car; deceased went in; the man was lying there; deceased laid on the depot platform; witness and others spoke to deceased but was not answered; did not see the Captain. The time occupied by witness in going around the car was a half minute. Identifies the man who went to the car as Capt. C. No word was spoken by Kraatz to Capt. C.; he spoke to one of the privates; said nothing to Capt. C.; stood two feet from the car when the first difficulty occurred; stood there 5 minutes after I saw Fred on the platform; helped carry him off; saw a small boy lying on platform and some one picked it up; didn't see Capt. after the train left; don't know how long before the train left; did not see deceased strike any one, could have seen it if he had.

Cross-Examined—Stood on the platform of depot till first car was filled with soldiers, then went to the platform of next car; witness stepped from the depot platform upon the car platform; was about two feet from the car at the time the difficulty occurred; Capt. Crofton struck deceased with his sword; no one else; saw a private take hold of deceased; but no officer; am sure of it; at this time deceased and the soldier were standing on the platform of the first car; deceased was standing with his back against the door; soldier stood in front of him on the platform; Kraatz came through the car and witness went around the car and met him at the other end; don't know what happened in the car; it was empty; no officer or man was in the first car; saw Kraatz on the rear platform of the first car; did not see him on front platform; witness was standing on the depot platform, opposite the first car; one man was standing on the rear platform as guard; this man pushed Kraatz and took him by the shoulder; guard tried to keep him out; could not understand what he said; spoke in his usual tone of voice; deceased did not speak, but tried to get into the car; soldier tried to keep him out of the car; deceased took hold of the railing, and the Captain came and struck him with the handle of the sword; Captain Crofton never spoke a word but struck him with the handle of his sword upon his head; deceased next went into the second car; the Captain stood on the rear of the first car; he struck deceased and deceased stood on the front platform of the second car when this altercation took place; deceased then went into the car and shut the door; no guard was stationed at the rear car; Kraatz said nothing when the officer struck him; did not see him try to hold the door with both hands; deceased staid there a quarter of a minute, when the Captain and the private on guard pushed the door open; door of the hind car was shut.

Milo Johnson sworn on behalf of the people—Am baggage-man on N. W. R. R.; have worked one year; knew deceased; the first I saw of Kraatz he was standing on the rear platform of the 1st car; the Captain ordered deceased down, but he would not come; he ordered him again, and stepped on to the car platform; the deceased stepped across to the other platform, and the Captain seized him and tore his shirt, and at the same time struck at him with his sword, which blow he warded off with his arm; deceased stepped into the car and tried to shut the door, but Captain Crofton pushed it open; saw the deceased a minute afterward lying on the platform of the depot; I was sitting on a stand ten feet distant; heard the Captain order him off; deceased said nothing; another officer stepped from the car platform at the time the Captain pushed the door open.

Cross-examined by defendant's counsel—I was ten feet off; didn't hear deceased speak; saw him try to keep the door closed; the first car was filled and they were preparing to come into the other; don't know if deceased had been in the first car; it was the same man that tore the shirt of deceased who tried to push open the door; saw but one man strike and push deceased; Capt. Crofton had the sword in both hands and struck with it.

Jefferson Gross sworn in behalf of the People—Am a locomotive engineer on the G. & C. U. R. R.; did not know deceased; heard some disturbance; heard a man order some one from the cars; I was about 10 feet distant; saw an officer take hold of deceased by the shoulder; deceased got away, and the officer struck him with the sword with both hands; deceased stepped inside the car and tried to close the door, and Capt. Crofton tried to force an entrance; saw deceased about a minute afterward lying on the platform; didn't see the Captain; deceased did not answer Capt. Crofton when he was ordered off.

Cross-Examined by Defendant's Counsel.—I was about ten or twelve feet from the platform when I heard the Capt. order the deceased from the car—there was a crowd about and the soldiers were in rank before me and in a line in front. The platform is lower than the cars and is about 15 feet wide. I stood at the right of the depot. Quite a number of people were about but not much noise. I heard the disturbance on the platform above the noise, it was so loud—heard the order given. Deceased did not answer.

Austin Hare sworn, in behalf of the people—Am employed as policeman about the N. W. R. R. Have known deceased for four years and over. Saw him every day when I was at home, about the depot. His habits were civil and quiet, peculiarly so—seldom made replies, and was very attentive to his business.

Cross-examination waived.

The People here rested.

DEFENSE.

H. H. Hamlin sworn.—Am a clerk at the Tremont House; Capt. Crofton came to Tremont House on the 15th day of June; left on the 21st of August; have seen every day since his first arrival; his character for sobriety and general deportment was good; he was sober and gentlemanly—quiet about the house; never saw him in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor.

Cross-Examination waived.

Major Sidney Coolidge sworn—Am one of the three Majors of the 16th Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Chicago; Capt. Crofton is an officer in my regiment; have known him from the 1st of July; he ranks as one of our best captains; he was temporarily in charge of Company A, 16th Regiment U. S. Infantry; the temper and conduct of Capt. Crofton toward his men is good as long as the men behave themselves; his character is good; have drank with him; never saw him under the influence of liquor; saw him the morning he left for camp; gave him the order; he was perfectly sober.

Cross-Examined.—My opinion of Capt. Crofton is formed from my acquaintance with him in this city.

Louis Gottzman sworn.—Am a soldier of the 16th Regiment United States Infantry; was present when the accident happened; Capt. Crofton ordered me to keep guard at the car door; stood on the platform side of the first car; was on the sidewalk of the depot; Capt. Crofton told me to let no one pass; I told Kraatz to get off the cars; Capt. C. told him to get off; Kraatz pushed him three times; he told Capt. Crofton he was "a son of a bitch," and went on to the platform of the second car; he kicked the Captain; I pushed the deceased; I saw nothing that happened after the Captain entered the car; didn't see the Capt. stick him; when the deceased was ordered off he said he would not go.

Cross-Examined—Capt. Crofton told me to come in to testify; I saluted him when I entered because he was my officer—think I am in the Captain's power—that is the reason I saluted him; am 28 years old; been in the country two years; have been in the army two months; have seen Capt. Tilden in camp; have not talked with any one since deceased was stabbed; I swear to that; have never heard any one speak of it; no soldier has ever spoken to me of it—soldiers or officers; I was ordered by the commanding officer to say nothing about it. [Witness is a Frenchman and did not understand the questions. Major Coolidge was sworn as an interpreter from this point.] Have not talked with the officers about it; heard the soldiers talking but didn't listen because it was none of my business; no order was given in camp for all who knew anything about the matter to stand to the front; the attorney did not request all who knew anything about the matter to step out. (This witness was evidently intoxicated.)

Nicholas Fillinger sworn.—Was present on the occasion of the difficulty between Crofton and Kraatz; Capt. Crofton placed me as sentinel with orders to allow no one to pass except members of the company; deceased tried to pass in the car, and I took hold of his shirt and told him he must not go in; Capt. Crofton came out of the front car; and the deceased tried to fight with the Captain; the Captain ordered him to leave; deceased said he would not get off for any "such son of a bitch;" deceased went into the car followed by the Captain and stumbled over a stone in the car; Crofton drew his sword and the deceased fell against it; don't know if Capt. Crofton charged it at him; I then turned and went out of the car followed by the Captain; next saw deceased on the platform dying; I took my post as guard.

Cross-Examined—Deceased had partly fallen before the Captain drew his sword, and while he was trying to get up the Captain stabbed him.

Direct examination resumed.—The Captain had not the sword drawn when he entered the door, but drew it after he had stepped a short distance.

Cross-examination resumed.—Got fairly in the car, so that I could see all that was before me; deceased was making an effort to get up when he was stabbed; Captain Crofton has given me no order in relation to this affair; have not talked with him since; Captain was going very fast when deceased was stabbed.

Timothy Keene sworn.—Was present at the killing; stood on the steps of the first passenger car as guard; Kraatz came up and the Captain ordered him off; Kraatz said he would not go off for any "such son of a bitch," and struck the Captain in the breast; Captain Crofton forced the door, and the Captain and deceased stumbled and fell over the stove together; I turned and saw no more; two men were with me as guard on the platform; Captain Crofton first interfered to prevent deceased from entering the car; my company was in the first coach; don't know where Kraatz came from; do not know who tore deceased's shirt; do not know who helped him to open the door; deceased and the Captain ran through the car and they both fell; did not see the Captain draw his sword.

Cross-Examined—Did not go into the car; Falliner was stationed on the sidewalk; don't know Capt. Tilden; can't tell if there was another officer; looked through the door; deceased and Crofton fell together over the stove; Crofton on the top; no one was between me and the Captain.

Augustus Gerhart sworn—Am sergeant of Co. A, 16th Regiment; was present when the difficulty happened; went to the depot; placed Co. A in the first car, and assisted in filling them in; saw the deceased step on the platform of the car and shut the door; Capt. Crofton tried to open it but couldn't; he called some men to assist him; the door flew open and Capt. Crofton and deceased stumbled, and deceased fell; I followed the man through the car, and saw him stagger; heard Capt. C. order him off; did not hear deceased call the Captain a "son of a bitch."

Cross-Examined—Was standing at the head of Company B about six feet from the car, and stood there till I heard a call for assistance; then stepped on the platform; heard all that was said on the platform between Kraatz and Captain Crofton. If Kraatz had said "you son of a bitch," I should have heard it; I went into the car; the Captain went in as far as the door would allow, and slipped as he entered; don't know if the Captain fell over the stove. The deceased walked through the car afterward; the Captain did not fall on the top of Kraatz; Kraatz's foot caught on the iron of the stove and at the same time the Captain plunged forward with his sword; Captain had drawn his sword previous to entering the car.

John Buckner sworn.—Was present at the difficulty; am a member of Capt. Tilden's company; sentinels were posted on the platform; deceased tried to enter the car but the corporal of the guard prevented him. Capt. C. asked what was the matter; deceased called him "a son of a bitch" twice and wanted to fight the Captain. He then entered the car and Capt. Crofton pushed the door open after him; saw no more; was standing about a foot from the platform; saw no blows. Captain called for the corporal of the guard and they forced open the door.

Cross-examined—Capt. Tilden is my Captain; did not see him do anything to Kraatz; he did not strike him; have not talked with Capt. Tilden or any one else about the affair.

Defence then rested. The Court intimated that he wished to hear no argument, except so far as related to the question of bail. Mr. Goodwin presented the case for his client in a short and pointed address. E. S. Williams, Esq., followed in behalf of the people. District Attorney Haven and U. S. District Attorney Larned addressed the Court respectively, on behalf of the people and the prisoner, after which the Court adjourned. The decision of his Honor in the matter will be rendered this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE PEACH CROP.—We are in the midst of the peach harvest. Some of the finest to be bought here, and now daily arriving, are those from J. E. Starr's orchards, at Alton. He will market from 5,000 to 8,000 baskets this season, and his sales in this city will be made through Wm. Van Fleet & Co., Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Fruit Dealers, No. 32 Dearborn street.

Mr. Van Fleet has just entered upon the occupancy of these premises, in a brick block erected by himself, on the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. A glance at his receipts of luscious peaches will tell the story in behalf of these "Starr" peaches. They are large, luscious, and we have told our readers whence they come and where to find them.

The Races at Brighton.

The fine condition of the splendid track at the Old Brighton Course, near the grounds enclosed and fitted up for the forthcoming State Fair, has proved a very natural and not to be resisted temptation to owners of choice stock to try questions and issues of the turf. There was a most spirited running race yesterday afternoon.

The cars on the St. Louis road left the Madison street depot at 3 P. M. and took down over a thousand persons, and there was further a large attendance by private vehicles, making a large and most respectable turnout.

The entries were Twilight, Rover and Capt. Buford. The match was for $300, entrance fee of $50 added. The race was for one mile and repeat. The horses got off in fine style about 4 P. M. and made the following score, Twilight easily "knocking down the persimmons."

	1st heat.	2d heat.
Twilight	1	1
Rover	2	2
Capt. Buford		drawn.

The track was heavy but Twilight made time as follows: 1.57¾; 1.57.

The race to-day at 3½ P. M., announced in another column, will be the finest of the season, five horses being entered. See advertisement in another column.

Council Proceedings.

A sad jumble brought about by a variety of causes in our report of the Common Council proceedings on Monday evening, renders some explanation necessary of points left decidedly in the fog, in our last issue.

The reduction in rent of school lands applies to the block bounded by State, Monroe, Dearborn and Madison streets leased on a valuation every five years. Sixteen months since the rent was appraised at the rate of $150 for every 24 feet front on Dearborn street, and proportionate on the other streets. Dearborn street is in a bad way; Monroe street not much better, and all the tenants are sharers in in the general hard times. A reduction of 40 per cent. for two years was granted by a late ordinance, which on Monday night received Mayor Rumsey's veto, he believing the reduction too great. The ordinance was reconsidered and lost, and an amendment of Alderman Law was carried, fixing the reduction at 35 per cent., until the completion of the improvements and widening of Dearborn street, which by the way, may be at the present rate of progress, more than two years' time.

Another matter was left equally blind. By the general tax ordinance it was proposed to appropriate $28,000 for the Reform School, and $10,000 for Harbor Improvement. For the reasons that in the present time the former can get along with a less sum, and that the latter if appropriated at all must come out of the General Fund, and not by special assessment; and besides, to further the measure of a military appropriation, the matter was brought up in a report from the Finance Committee, amending it so as to appropriate $20,000 for the Reform School and dropping the Harbor appropriation altogether; providing for the levying of a tax of one mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of property to provide a fund for the raising and equipping of volunteers for the war.

Ald. Prindiville moved to amend by making the tax two mills, one-half to be for the support of families of volunteers.

Ald. Perkins was opposed to levying a tax for any such purpose. He thought our taxes were high enough already.

Ald. Comisky thought the fund should be raised by the county instead of the city.

Ald. Foss said the ordinance was drawn in accordance with a resolution passed by the citizens' meeting last Saturday night. It was understood that the Supervisors would also levy a tax of one mill. The proposed tax did not increase the general levy, as two mills were taken off and one put on. One mill levied by the city would raise about $35,000; another levied by the county would raise the same amount, giving $70,000.

Ald. Prindiville's amendment was adopted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Colby, Botsford, Marshall, Hoyt, Joy, Baragwanath, Holden, Cobb, Harvey, Prindiville, Law, and Comisky.

NOES—Myers, Foss, Hubbard and Perkins.

And the ordinance as amended was passed.

The amount of the claims passed upon by the Commissioners on Claims, and presented to the Common Council on Monday evening, with a recommendation for their payment, was, to Mr. De Golyer, $6,318.84 on his claim of $10,417.06. On the claim of John McBean, amounting to some twenty or thirty thousand dollars, the Commissioners report the sum of $14,066 43 as equitably his due, and recommend the Council to pay the same. Both reports were referred to the Finance Committee, with orders to print with the Council proceedings.

The $40,000 Sewerage Bonds.

The following is the communication of Major J. D. Webster, of the late Sewerage Board, touching the matter of the forty Sewerage Bonds hypothecated in New York by the late Treasurer of the Board, Mr. Sylvester Lind. It was presented at the late meeting of the Common Council on Monday evening:

Hon. J. S. Rumsey, Mayor and Chairman Special Committee, &c.:

SIR: The undersigned member of the late Board of Sewerage Commissioners, begs leave to submit a few remarks upon some of the statements recently made in regard to the financial affairs of said Board.

In the report of the Special Committee on this subject, made to the Council on the 5th inst., it is said "your committees are informed by Mr. Lind that the forty bonds included in this amount and which have been hypothecated in New York for the benefit of Mr. Lind were loaned to him by the late Board, by resolution passed by them, and that he gave said Board a second mortgage on his block known as Lind's Block, as security"—but such mortgage does not appear of record."

The facts in the case are that the bonds were placed by the Board in Mr. Lind's hands for sale, and the rate at which he was at liberty to dispose of them was fixed at 98 per cent, and no other power over themselves delegated by the Board to Mr. Lind. The high character for integrity and honesty which he had maintained for so many years in this community, precluded any idea of danger in entrusting them to his care.

As to the mortgage on his block, said to have been given as security, the circumstances are as follows: Mr. Lind showed me some papers, among which was a second mortgage on his block, made to secure a note payable to the order of Mr. W. B. Ogden for $40,000, but which had not been indorsed, and asked my opinion as to their value as security for a loan. The papers were left with me, I supposing that Mr. Lind wished me to act as trustee, or in some other way aid him in some negotiation he had on hand. It was not until after several conversations on the subject, at considerable intervals of time, that I understood Mr. Lind to propose to take any of the funds or bonds of the Board, on the proposed security. When the proposal was so understood, it was declined at once, as improper, Mr. Conley to whom I thought it necessary that it should be known, concurring in that opinion. The matter was then dropped, the papers were never completed as there was no reason for going on with them, and Mr. Lind could have had them at any time for the asking.

I have no recollection of having said anything to Mr. Gamble at that time about the safe keeping of the bonds, although that had been a subject of discussion in the Board, and our office safe was not considered altogether secure as a place of deposit for bonds fully executed, and consequently good against the city, even if stolen. The entry was made in pencil as a temporary memorandum to show where the bonds were, until they should be sold or returned by Mr. Lind, when the formal entries could be made.

The wrong use made by the treasurer of the funds of the Board, on deposit, was made solely upon his own responsibility, and without any consent or complicity whatever on my part. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. D. WEBSTER.

Chicago, Aug. 21, 1861.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office, for Postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

S. H. Kerfoot (2), Chicago, Ill.
Thomas Mage, " "
Madam M. J. Galloway, " "
Wm McDonald, " "
Hon. M. B. Osborn, Rock Island, Ill.
Mrs. R. J. Gates, Tiffin, Ohio.
J. F. Lembke, Bird's Point, Mo.
R S King, Buffalo, N. Y.
Edward Clean, New York, N.Y.
Chas. W. Pratt Fair Haven, Conn.
Miss Emma G. Adams, Hinsdale, N. H.
S. H. Stevens, San Jose, Cal.
John C Cady, Forest City, Cal.

Letters enclosed in old style Government envelope, not recognized in payment of postage:

James Hutchinson, Libertyville, Ill.
Mrs. Stephen W. Marsh, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. Martha D. Reed, Waterbury, Conn.
Rev. John Stewart, Jackson, O.
Mrs. Evelina Hutchins, Maysville, Ky.
Wm. H. Boyer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Benton McConnell, Madison, Wis.
Miss Sarah W. Lawrence, Hillsdale, Mich.
Charles Moseley, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Miss Kate A. Saunders, Ann Arbor, Mich.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board for special business will be held at Mrs. Wm. Brown's, 150 Michigan Avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon at three o'clock. E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

Acknowledgment.

In behalf of the officers and members of Company D, Buckeye Guards, North Western Rifle Regiment, I wish to acknowledge the receipt of valuable books and a barrel of excellent apples from Rev. J. B. Hibbard, Pastor of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem. E. L. HAYES, Capt.

Camp Ellsworth, Aug. 27, 1861.

THE CITY MISSION.—A German girl wants a home with a good family to do chamber work. Also, a competent man would like a situation in a Drug Store, having been compelled to seek employment on account of stagnation of business in St. Louis. A Swede boy wants a home. Apply at 96 North Franklin street, from 1 to 2 P. M.

E. B. TUTTLE, City Missionary.

A Card From the Yates Phalanx.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Gentlemen—There have appeared in your local column from time to time, notices of the Yates Phalanx, some of which have been more flattering than truthful, while others were severely unkind and unjust. Soon after the acceptance of the regiment was announced, an election of regimental officers took place. The reasons for holding such election were many, but especially this: that the future proceedings of the regiment might be conducted in due military form, and that this might be done the command was given to a gentleman whose long experience in actual service furnished the guaranty of capability. Immediately certain disappointed candidates for office discovered that an election at that time was very premature—in fact that it was a capital indiscretion. The TRIBUNE, whether of its own accord or at the instance of others, gave expression to regrets that there had been an election. True, it was known that the election was simply provisional, that when the regiment was full there would be an appointment of Colonel by the Governor. True, this was always frankly stated to such as were interested to know the facts in the case. It would not do. The TRIBUNE must now and then revert to the fatal act of electing regimental officers, and ventilate its *solicitude* for the welfare of the Phalanx.

The last written of this kind is given to the public to-day.

You now advise that the officers elect shall resign and go into the ranks, &c. We say to you, gentlemen, and we say to the public, the man whom we have chosen to guide our movements, is too much respected by us for his personal worth, and his military attainments, to allow us to accept your advice.

Whatever might be his wishes under the outside pressure brought to bear on him, we, the officers of companies organized under him, will not consent to any such action. We know him to be capable to command.

But, gentlemen, why is it such a sin for the Yates Phalanx to have an organization while filling up, while it is all right for other regiments to do the same thing? Have you heard of Colonel Stewart's Douglas Brigade? Of Col. Knobledorf's Northwestern Rifles? Of Col. White's Fremont Rifle Regiment? Is it so sinful, so indiscreet, for the Yates Phalanx to have provisional regimental officers, while it is entirely right and proper, for the other regiments to have them? Should the Phalanx *alone* remain in an unorganized, chaotic state?

You make, unwittingly doubtless, a false statement, when you say, "The history of the Yates Phalanx has been one continued succession of disgraceful squabbles." It is true that one or two faithless men were once connected with the regiment as officers. It is true that those men, when disappointed of office, made an effort to make trouble among us. No wonder. One of these men offered to advance one thousand dollars for the use of this regiment, if he were favored with the office of Lieut. Colonel. When this man failed to get a single vote with us, he went to another regiment now located in this vicinity, and now sports a staff title therein. There is harmony in the Yates Phalanx. The officers are in concord, especially on the one subject which you deem so unfortunate. They esteem their commanding officer. They are ready to follow his lead to any field of peril where the country calls them. Gentlemen of the TRIBUNE will you let us alone? Your words of cheer are very gratifying, but we can dispense with them. Your ill advised criticisms are unnecessarily damaging.

CAPT. MUNN, Co. A.
" J. W. WILMETH, Co. B.
" JOHN GRAY, Co. C.
" LINTON, Co. D.
" KENNICUT, Co. F.
" W. B. SLAUGHTER, Co. G.
" WOODRUFF.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

ADJOURNED MEETING, TUESDAY, Aug. 28.

PRESENT—The Mayor, and Aldermen Colby, Botsford, Marshall, Hoyt, Joy, Titsworth, Myers, Baragwanath, Foss, Holden, Harvey, Prindiville, Perkins.

Ald. Holden, from Committee on Local Assessments, recommended that the Comptroller revise the list of special assessments, and that the amended lists be referred to the Board of Public Works, for their investigation as to whether the work was properly performed. Laid over and printed.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Ald. Myers, from Joint Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Board of Public Works, reported an ordinance on sidewalks, making it the duty of the Board of Public Works to superintend the building of sidewalks. No person shall build a sidewalk without the concurrence of the Board, under severe penalty. Laid over and printed.

From same committee, a report on a petition of the German Laborers Society of the 10th Ward. Report sustained the old charter provision in respect to three days' labor as poll tax. Report concurred in.

Mayor Rumsey presented the following communication and ordinance:

Gentlemen of the Common Council: I have good reason to believe that there are in this city many persons whose sympathies are entirely with the so-called new Confederacy of the South. That, in short, there are secessionists and spies among us, furnishing all the information in their power to the enemies of this Union; and feeling that thus, a representative city of the Northwest, should take an active part in the great contest now being waged for the perpetuation of the Government, I recommend the passage of the following Ordinance. JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE, *Concerning Disloyal Citizens.*

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

That any citizen of the United States who is now or may hereafter become an inhabitant of this city, who is not ready to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, be and is hereby requested to leave the city immediately, and that the Citizens' Union Defence Committee be requested to investigate and ascertain with regard to the views of any suspicious individuals and request that they shall take such oath, and in case of refusal, to publish the names of such persons in the daily newspapers of the city, and report the same to this Council at its first meeting after such fact is ascertained.

SEC. 2. That the said Committee be requested to make the necessary arrangements for the administration of such oaths, with some qualified officer, so that there shall be no expense incurred by the person required to prove his loyalty.

Adoption of the above moved. Ald. Myers offered an amendment to refer it to a special committee of one from each Division, requesting that himself be not put on such committee.

Ald. Harvey said he did not expect anything would be presented to oppose or delay an ordinance of this character.

The ayes and noes called on the ordinance resulted in its passage. Ayes 11, noes 3, Alds. Myers, Baragwanath and Perkins.

The Assessment Rolls, as returned by the assessor in due form, were presented and confirmed.

The following ordinance was presented and passed:

AN ORDINANCE, *Levying Taxes for the year 1861.*

1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, that the following taxes for the municipal year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for the several purposes hereinafter specified, to wit:

Three mills and a half on the dollar for the contingent and other expenses of the city, not otherwise specially provided for.

Two mills on the dollar to meet the expenses of purchasing grounds for school house building and repairing same, and supporting and maintaining schools.

Two mills on the dollar to meet the interest accruing on the bonded and other public debt of the city.

Two mills and a half on the dollar to meet the interest accruing on the bonds issued by the Sewerage Commissioners of the city of Chicago, and for the erection of a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the sewerage debt, and for incidental expenses of that department.

One half mill on the dollar to provide for the erection of buildings and to meet the expenses of the Reform School.

One mill and three-quarters on the dollar for a Police Fund for payment of salaries and incidental expenses of the department as provided for in the act to establish a Board of Police, approved February 21, 1861. And the same are hereby respectively levied and assessed upon the real and personal estate of the city of Chicago, according to the assessed value thereof for the year aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That the City Clerk is hereby notified and directed to issue a warrant in due form for the collection of taxes hereby levied returnable on or before the second Tuesday in October, in conformity with the law in such cases made and provided.

Alderman Foss presented the following amendment:

Strike out "*one half mill*" and substitute therefor *one quarter of a mill* on the dollar to provide for the erection of buildings and meet expenses of Reform School.

Also strike out "one mill and three quarters on the dollar" to provide for the payment of street intersections, dredging of the harbor, damages by building bridges and other permanent improvements not otherwise provided for, and substituting therefor a tax of *two mills* on the dollar by authority and in accordance with an act, entitled "An Act to encourage the formation and equipment of volunteer companies" passed at the last special session of the Legislature of Illinois, and approved May 24, 1861.

Carried.

Alderman Harvey presented the following:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SEC 1. That the provision of an ordinance passed August 19, 1861, entitled "An Ordinance concerning Horse Railroads and Omnibuses," shall not apply or be in force as to street crossings lying west of Halsted street in the West Division of the city, and south of Twelfth street in the South Division of the city, or north of Chicago avenue in the North Division of the city.

Ald. Myers opposed the ordinance on the ground that the roads have already enough privileges, and moved it be referred to Committee on Railroads. Carried.

A motion to purchase a new fire proof safe for the use of the City Treasurer was referred to City Comptroller, with power to act.

It was ordered that the City Clerk produce the bond of the City Comptroller for the Council's approval.

The ordinance in relation to improvements on Van Buren street was not acted upon, there not being Aldermen sufficient present to pass it.

The bond of the City Comptroller was then read. The bond is signed by B. W. Raymond and T. B. Carter. Referred to City Attorney for opinion on its legal merits.

The ordinance relating to the paid Fire Department was called up, wherein it is provided that the two Assistants of the Chief Engineer shall represent him in his absence in order respectively as First and Second Assistants; that they shall receive $500 salary; that they are also to act as Fire Wardens; and that the Chief Engineer shall have the power to discharge the men for ill conduct or incompetence. The salary of the Foreman and engineers is to be $60 per month, all hosemen and drivers $40 per month.

The Mayor said he desired to state that this ordinance would increase the expenses of the department $680 per month.

Ald. Titsworth said the amount already appropriated would meet the entire expenses, and urged the justness of the measure.

Ald. Foss said as he understood it, this money must be paid out of the General Fund, and from what he could learn, that Fund already exceeded by $50,000 the appropriations.

Ald. Botsford sustained this position, and urged that the city was well served last year on the salaries paid, and saw an impropriety as well as no necessity of their increase in the present hard times.

Ald. Foss and Hoyt opposed the increase.

Ald. Harvey argued the importance of sustaining an efficient Fire Department. Our firemen deserved the best kind of pay, if for nothing more than for securing the safety of our property.

Ald. Baragwanath was in favor of all needed retrenchments in the pay of our public servants, but he was opposed to paying competent men poor wages.

After a desultory debate the ordinance was, on motion of Ald. Colby, referred to the City Attorney to be examined as to its validity.

Ald. Colby offered an ordinance fixing the salary of the City Comptroller at $1,500 per annum; also that he be allowed assistants, whose united salaries shall not exceed $1,500 per annum. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Holden presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, the Comptroller, with the approval of the Mayor, is not authorized by the City Charter to employ an additional counsel, with a regular salary, for any specified length of time; but such additional services shall only be authorized and employed in certain emergencies, when the city interests require it, in accordance with the amended Charter, section 11, passed February 18, 1857.

Laid on the table, the Mayor giving the casting vote.

Ald. Joy moved to go into an election for two Police Justices, and I. L. Milliken and Andrew Akin were nominated; but the Council refused to go into an election, and afterwards, on motion, adjourned.

Brighton Course.

Five thorough bred horses will run for the purse of $300 to-day at 3½ P. M., two miles and repeat. Entrance fee of $50 added.

Cars leave Madison street depot on St. Louis, Alton & Chicago road at 3 P. M. Fare each way 20 cents.

Attention Company C, 1st Regiment.

You are hereby ordered to attend a special meeting this (Wednesday) evening, to take into consideration business of vital importance to the interests of the Company.

A. S. CHADBOURNE, Capt.
E. C. LAWRENCE, Orderly.

FINE ARTS.—Gentle reader, just step into No. 137 Randolph street, under the Sherman House, and inspect the Gallery of Framed Engravings now on exhibition there. The subjects, design and execution is far superior to anything ever seen in Chicago, and will provoke the admiration of the connoisseur as likewise the critic. The collections are so elaborate and various as to suit the diversity of taste and judgment. The Portfolios will be found to contain many high-toned proofs of valuable subjects and National subjects. All will be sold cheap at private sale for cash.

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Cook & McLain, 128 Clark street, are cleaning and dying ladies silks, shawls, &c., at the lowest possible prices.

GAS FIXTURES.—$20,000 worth of new styles must be sold within sixty days. 183 Lake street.

jy29-30t H. M. WILMARTH.

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-ly.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Engineer Regiment.

Col. J. W. Wilson having received a commission from the Secretary of War to raise forthwith a Regiment of Mechanic Fusileers, to be employed for repairing bridges, building fortifications and all other mechanical works, to be enlisted for three years or the war, all Captains and officers mustering Companies, will please correspond with Col. Wilson, at Headquarters, No. 33 South Wells street, opposite the Briggs House, where they will be mustered into the service. Parties wishing to join the above regiment will bear in mind that privates receive an additional pay of fifty cents per day more than other volunteers. By order of

COL. J. W. WILSON, Commander.

P. O. Box 2895.

P. S.—Mechanics or active laborers wishing to enroll their names can do so by calling at headquarters. tf.

Kansas Brigade.

Commanded by Brig. Gen. J. H. LANE.

RECRUITS FOR KANSAS BRIGADE.—Full companies, squads or single recruits are wanted for this department of service. Subsistence and transportation will be furnished, as soon as reported to me and accepted. No department of the service can be more inviting to the young men who desire to serve our common country. Arms and equipments are ready for distribution on arrival of recruits at Fort Leavenworth.

For information apply to James H. Mills, Metropolitan Hotel, Chicago, or to the subscriber at Moline, Rock Island and Davenport, for two weeks. H. F. SICKLES,

aug 21tw* Recruiting Service K. B.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1861.

The demand for currency and exchange rules dull at par to ¼ per cent. premium. Gold is in better demand by produce dealers at ¼@½ per cent. premium.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are to-day's quotations of stocks and bonds in New York:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	73½	73¾
Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	40½	40¾
Burlington	60	60
Illinois Central	64¼	64¾
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s	42	42¾
Missouri 6s	41¼	41¼
Virginia 6s	51½	51½
North Carolina 6s	54	54

Market—1st board, heavy; 2d board, weak.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following are the receipts of this road for the week ending Aug. 28:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$7,709 25	$7,564 65
Freight	21,324 70	19,431 12
Sundries	655 73	547 85
Total	$29,789 97	$28,077 62
Increase in 1861	1,712 35	
Total this month to date	75,764 77	80,445 58
Total since 1st January	607,590 69	574,077 50

MILWAUKEE MONEY MARKET.—The Sentinel of this morning reports exchange at 4 to 4¼ per cent prem.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The Tribune of yesterday remarks:

There is but little doing in paper negotiations, but the tone of the money market has nevertheless undergone some modification. The Government loan is employing a portion of the large surplus in the hands of capitalists, and the banks have made some little stir in calling in demand loans to make the preliminary payments. The temporary shifting of loans in this way makes about the same disturbance in the proportion as the banks will require the disbursement of a larger amount in specie, and it will take a longer time to gather back into the bank vaults the gold distributed. We are glad to see that the funds are not available for mercantile paper, but the banks would look with favor to the more hopeful appearance of trade, and partly to the lessened supply of paper of the best grade. The current rates for the best names are from 5 to 6 per cent, with some transactions as high as 7 in exceptional cases. On call, the supply is abundant at from 5 to 6. It seems to be the impression in business circles that the country is gradually shaping its matters of trade to the circumstances, and that while the consumption of certain manufactured fabrics may be diminished by a state of war, there will be a fresh impulse given by the wants of the Government. Thus capital may find a more active employment in the vigorous measures prosecuted in this war for the Union.

MONEY MATTERS IN ST. LOUIS.—The Missouri Democrat of this morning reports exchange declining, and Missouri money tending upwards. Exchange was sold at 1 per cent. prem. The above paper says:

The obvious reason of this change is that the large increase of eastern sight drafts paid the banks and savings institutions by the Government has made the supply of exchange largely in excess of the demand; and as coin is becoming very plenty for all business purposes, exchange can be bought for specie at par to ¼ premium.

EXCHANGE AT CINCINNATI.—The Gazette of this morning reports exchange dull at par to ¼ per cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 27, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of trade and commerce by lake, canal and railroads during the past week, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Aug. 24.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	36,290	796,497	278,955
Wheat, bu	763,142	8,066,162	4,932,189
Corn, bu	1,256,408	16,541,126	12,859,958
Oats, bu	65,694	971,053	864,181
Rye, bu	8,247	267,087	180,699
Barley, bu	9,992	348,348	329,103
Seeds, lbs	106,954	2,078,897	3,349,731
Potatoes, bu	91	23,112	156,708
Beef, bbls		4,060	1,104
Pork, bbls	781	23,120	12,759
Cut Meats, lbs	115	8,427,302	6,733,998
Lard, lbs	58,050	5,969,480	3,979,299
Tallow, lbs	12,218	400,524	900,175
Live Hogs, No.	5,806	166,189	95,781
Dres'd Hogs, No.		144,115	45,300
Beef Cattle, No.	4,455	96,047	84,231
Hides, lbs	77,980	6,199,981	5,908,814
Wool, lbs	136,709	492,880	646,261
Lumber, feet	7,270,450	120,801,349	139,905,641
Shingles, No	1,430,000	30,692,750	37,319,500
Lath, pcs	754,250	10,679,750	16,140,000
Timber, feet	160,000	3,191,690	2,289,100
Posts, No	11,000	301,688	[illegible]
Pickets, No	500	176,000	636,000
Wood, cords	1,644	42,000	56,124
Staves, No	180,000	4,819,794	4,015,055
Salt, bbls	9,659	107,698	75,505
Highwines, bbls	1,902	52,538	47,189
Fish, pkgs		21,943	21,273
Butter, lbs	55,048	934,261	921,755
Dried Fruit, lbs	29,195	3,596,548	1,159,649
Apples, bbls	4,254	48,900	21,039
Broom Corn, lbs	6,409	338,231	571,314
Mill Stuffs, lbs	29,777	7,293,493	7,917,984
Lead, lbs	271,684	5,176,719	5,364,788
Coal, tons	5,015	84,231	47,070

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Aug 24.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bris	30,769	844,560	328,918
Wheat, bu	609,755	8,392,167	4,039,781
Corn, bu	580,176	19,163,709	11,711,302
Oats, bu	2,773	1,134,079	663,909
Rye, bu		255,538	26,585
Barley, bu	400	145,538	51,516
Seeds, lbs		2,510,279	1,798,394
Potatoes, bu		264,621	25,081
Beef, bris	88	10,430	10,155
Pork, bris	1,065	84,689	62,997
Cut Meats, lbs	232,005	23,923,453	9,545,610
Lard, lbs	161,527	12,043,575	6,479,788
Tallow, lbs	31,000	1,149,590	1,323,038
Live Hogs, no	3,713	84,097	67,582
Dressed Hogs, no		59,772	17,889
Beef Cattle, no	2,893	76,099	55,900
Hides, lbs	60,889	4,198,690	5,710,085
Wool, lbs	63,250	323,139	695,339
Lumber, ft	4,464,121	113,192,164	148,614,994
Shingles, no	3,509,000	32,978,473	113,197,094
Lath, pcs	1,946,750	36,543,506	36,835,000
Timber, ft	18,503	546,974	314,571
Posts, no	11,000	431,549	320,494
Pickets, no		81,985	192,819
Wood, cords		301	380
Staves, no	135,000	4,953,498	1,974,680
Salt, bris	6,695	77,636	63,560
Highwines, bris	1,576	44,817	33,536
Fish, pkgs	693	7,304	23,082
Butter, lbs	42,379	1,004,847	1,044,561
Dried Fruit, lbs	3,100	832,781	297,561
Apples, bris	6,275	9,784	37,320
Broom Corn, lbs	35,429	1,351,329	116,151
Millstuffs, lbs	19,7[illegible]	335,006	1,199,597
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	166,150	4,094,614	4,444,688

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly, bu.
Canal	240	2140	112972	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G.&C.U.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & R.I. R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. C.	1464	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	450
C.B.&Q.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.&N.W.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.A.&St.L.RR.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	5549	118997	208000	[illegible]	[illegible]	673

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs.	Beef Cattle No.	Tal. lbs.
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G.&C.U.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	750	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & R.I. R.R.	[illegible]	26150	[illegible]	1070	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. C.	950	22500	24700	[illegible]	450	[illegible]
C.B.&Q.R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. W. R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. & St. L. RR.	414	[illegible]	1325	2143	288	5250
Total	1364	81230	28125	4813	568	5250

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar-ley, bu.
To Buffalo	3050	130200	93000			
To Oswego		20000				
Port Sarnia	313	28250				
Ogdensburgh			8000			
Goderich	710	15000				
Total	3973	184450	101000			

The receipts of produce to-day were heavy—amounting in flour and grain to 494,636 bushels. This heavy supply, along with the unfavorable advices brought by the European steamer yesterday, had a depressing effect on the leading markets, and prices tended strongly downwards.

There was a fair inquiry by shippers for spring extra flour, and the market was easier and more active—prices showing a decline of 5c per brl. Winter wheat brands, however, were very dull and the market was neglected. About 3,000 barrels of all grades changed hands, at $3.00@4.25 for low grade to choice spring extras, $4.00 for red winter extras, and $2.70 for spring superfine.

The wheat market opened very dull and depressed, and prices declined 1c per bu on both spring and winter grades, with sales of about 75,000 bu at 75c for No. 1 red; 69c for No. 2 red; 60½c@60c for No. 1 spring; 58@59c for No. 2 spring, and 49@50c for Rejected spring—the market closing with rather a better feeling than at the opening.

The heavy supply of corn—295,505 bushels—caused a flat and heavy market, and we have to note a further decline of 1@1½c per bu, with sales of 90,000 bu at 23@23½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 20½@21½c for Mixed in store; 21½@22c for Yellow in store, and 18½c for Rejected in store.

Oats declined ½c per bu, with sales at 14½c in store. Rye declined 1@2c—No. 1 being sold at 32c in store. Highwines close dull at 13c.

Freights were more active and steady at 13c for corn to Buffalo, and 18c for wheat to Oswego.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 27, 1861.

FREIGHTS—There has been a scarcity of vessels during the past week, and freights have ruled steady and high—most of the charters being at 13c for corn and 14c for wheat to Buffalo. Owing to the heavy receipts of grain, and the light supply of vessels, higher freights were asked; but shippers at even the current rates were few—nearly all being disposed to await the arrival of a good fleet.

TO-DAY the engagements were as follows: To Buffalo—Props Potomac, Neptune, Tonawanda, Edith, Sun, bark E C. L., schr G. Davis and schr Wm. Fiske—all with corn, at 13c. To Oswego—Brig Lowell, wheat, at 18c; cargo of wheat by steam, via Sarnia, at 18c.

RAIL AND WATER FREIGHTS.—There is a scarcity of freight room for flour on propellers, and rates are firm at 80c to New York and 90c to Boston.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The following are the rates of the various roads leading East:

	2d. class.	3d. class.	4th. class.	Flour
Toledo, rail	40	30	20	40
Dunkirk, N. Y. Rail	64	51	28	55
Dunkirk, N. Y., lake	58	43	23	45
Buffalo & Susp. Bridge, rail	68	54	29	58
Buffalo, N. Y., lake	56	45	23	45
Ogdensburg, lake	63	56	41	48
Montreal, rail and water	65	60	45	56
Prescott and Ogdensburg, rail	90	65	50	80
Prescott, rail and water	60	65	40	50
Albany, rail	1.15	73	49	85
Albany, lake	1.03	60	42¾	85
New York, rail	1.15	68	50¾	1.01
New York, lake	1.03	60	50	90
Boston, rail	1.25	73	56¾	1.11
Boston, lake	1.15	65	50	1.11
Boston, rail lake & ocean	1.03	60	50	1.00
Boston via G'nd Trunk, rail	1.25	73	56¾	1.11
Portland, rail	1.25	73	58	1.15
Portland, rail and water	1.16	70	58	1.15
Hartford and N. Haven rail	1.25	73	56¾	1.15
Hartford and N. Haven, lake	1.12	65	50	1.00
Worcester, Mass., rail	1.25	73	56¾	1.11
Worcester, Mass., lake	1.12	65	50	1.00
Providence, R. I., rail	1.25	73	56¾	1.11
Providence, R. I., lake	1.12	65	50	1.00
Cleveland, rail	40	30	18	35
Pittsburg, rail	60	45	30	55
Pittsburg, lake	54	41	27	50
Philadelphia, rail	97	60	45	90
Philadelphia, lake	90	58	43	80
Baltimore, rail	97	60	45	90
Baltimore, lake	90	58	43	80
Cincinnati, O., rail	55	40	30	50

The railroads have advanced their rates on Live Stock to firmer figures—viz: $77 per car-load to Buffalo by the Mich. Cent. and Michigan Southern, and $70.00 per car-load by the Pittsburgh road.

FLOUR—The receipts and shipments during the past week will be found in the following comparative table:

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
By Lake		13,402
By Canal	250	6
By G. & C. U. R.R.	4,739	
By Ill. C. RR.	6,631	
By C. & R. I. RR.	7,438	
By C. B. & Q. RR.	6,390	
By C Alton & St. Louis RR.	4,413	
By C. & N. W. RR.	4,253	
By C. & Mil. R.R. 6 weeks	1,507	100
By Mich. Cent. RR	300	3,301
By Mich. South. RR.		7,191
By Pitts. & Ft. W. RR.		6,708
Total last week	36,290	30,769
Total previous week	24,883	22,916
Corresponding week 1860	13,253	15,295
" 1859	27,597	10,686

From the above table it will be seen that there has been increased activity in the flour trade during the past week; but we have to record a general depreciation of values. The demand has been chiefly for spring extras, which have been sold at a range of $3.00@4.25 for low grade to choice—a decline on the week of 15@20c per brl. Winter wheat brands have ruled dull and, under less inquiry, prices have declined 20@25c. Spring superfine brands have been sold at $2.00@2 50, and winter superfine at $3.10@3.40. Rye Flour is dull and nominal at $1.75@3.00 per brl. Corn Meal dull and neglected.

The following are the closing quotations of flour, etc:

White winter extras	$4 60	@ 4.75
Red winter extras	3.80	@ 4.25
Spring extra Flour, choice	4.10	@ 4.25
" " good	3.75	@ 4.00
" " common to fair	3.00	@ 3.50
Superfine, common to choice	2.00	@ 2.50
Rye Flour	1.75	@ 2.00
Corn Meal, unbolted, per ton	9.00	@ 9.50
" bolted, per ton	11.00	@ 12.00
Middlings, per ton	8.00	@ 10.00
Bran and Shorts	3.50	@ 4.00

TO-DAY the market ruled 5@10c lower. Sales were:—50 brls "Fremont" red winter extra at $4.00 del; 100 brls "Peerless" r. h. choice spring extra at $4.25 del; 100 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" and 100 brls "Derment" r. h. at $4.00 del; 200 barrels "Commercial" at $3 80 del; 350 brls "Glencoe" at $3.80 del; 100 brls "Brick Mills" at $3.70 del; 100 brls good spring extra at $3.70 del; 150 brls do at $3.65 del; 100 brls "Black Hawk" at $3.65 del; 300 brls good extra at $3 60 del; 300 brls "Winona" r. h. at $3.55 del; 200 brls fair spring extra at $3.50 del; 100 brls medium extra at $3 25 del; 150 brls low grade at $3.00 del; 50 brls "Vermillion" spring extra at $3.62½ del; 165 brls spring super at $2.70 del; 120 brls winter super at $3.25 del; 100 brls "Eclipse" spring extra r. h. at $3 20 del; 100 brls "Clarendon" spring at $3 40 del.

WHEAT—The following table shows the receipts and shipments for the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
By Lake	150	608,780
By Canal	6,[illegible]	....
By G. & C. U. RR.	189,500	....
By I. C. RR.	124,950	....
By C. & R I. RR.	190,900	....
By C. B. & Q. RR.	167,199	....
By C. & St. Louis RR.	36,632	....
By Chicago & N. West'n R. R.	32,084	....
By Chi. & Mil R. R. (6 weeks)	3,081	....
By Mich. Cent. RR.	940	....
By Mich. South. RR.	....	275
By P. & Ft. W. RR.	7,500	700
Total last week	763,142	609,755
Total previous week	551,622	561,377
Corresponding week in 1860	892,705	745,307
Corresponding week in 1859	413,383	231,499

From the above table it will be seen that there is an increase of upwards of 200,000 bushels in the receipts during the week, and about 350,000 bushels more shipped than during the week previous.

The market during the past week has been tolerably active; but owing to the heavy receipts and depressing news from the East and from Europe, we have to note a decline in prices of spring grades of 7@8c since the date of our last weekly review. Winter wheat has been in but limited supply, and the market closes 6@7c lower. White Wheat continues scarce.

We quote the closing prices of all grades of wheat as follows:

No. 1 White Winter, in store	83	@85
No. 2 White Winter, "	73	@75
No. 1 Red Winter, "	78	@
No. 2 Red Winter, "	69	@
Rejected Red Winter "	60	@
Extra Club, "	63	@64
N. W. Club, "	62	@63
No. 1 Spring, "	60	@61
No. 2 Spring, "	58	@59
Rejected Spring, "	49	@50

TO-DAY the market declined 1c on both winter and spring grades. Sales were:—WINTER—4,000 bu No. 1 Red in store at 75c; 3,000 bu No. 2 Red in store at 69c; 1,000 bu do at 68½c; 700 bu Rejected in store at 60c. SPRING—1,600 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 60½c; 5,000 bu do at 61c; 3,500 bu do at 61½c; 15,000 bu do at 61¼c; 12,000 bu do at 60c; 17,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 59c; 15,000 bu do at 58½c; 2,000 do at 59c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 49c; 1,000 bu do at 50c.

Sales by sample were as follows:—200 sks White Winter at 80c on track; 103 sks do at 85c on track; 210 sks Red Winter at 69c on track; 144 bags Spring at 60c on track; 160 bags do at 63c on track.

CORN.—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of corn during the past week:

	Receipts.	Sh'ip'ts.
By Lake	....	580,176
By Canal	324,150	....
By Galena & Chicago U. RR.	93,820	....
By Illinois Central Railroad	206,900	....
By Chicago & Rock Island R.R.	97,850	....
By Chi., Bur. & Quincy R.R.	188,592	....
By Chicago, Alton & St. L. R.R.	21,039	....
By Chicago & N. Western R.R.	4,187	....
By Michigan Cen. R. R.	....	....
By Mich. South. R. R.	....	....
By Pittsburgh Railroad	909	....
Total last week	1,256,408	580,176
Total previous week	1,065,398	889,154
Corresponding week in 1860	494,694	397,026
Corresponding week in 1859	366,383	171,997

The heavy receipts of Corn during the past week, as well as the scarcity of vessels and high rates of freight, have contributed to cause a decline in prices since the date of our last weekly review of 2½@3c per bushel.

Owing to the scarcity of storage room, corn received by canal has been scarcely saleable. A large number of boats are now detained in the river, it being impossible to get their cargoes discharged.

The market to-day was dull and prices declined 1@1½c. Sales, 11,000 bu Canal Mixed at 23½c afloat; 5,500 bu prime do at 23½c afloat; 25,000 bu do at 23c afloat; 30,000 bu Mixed in store at 21c; 20,000 bu do at 21¼c; 15,000 bu do at 20¾c; 18,000 bu do at 20½c; 2,000 bu Yellow in store at 21½c; 4,000 bu do at 22c; 500 bu Rejected in store at 18½c; 800 bu Marsh receipts Mixed at 18c free of storage.

OATS—Received last week, 65,694 bu; shipped, 2,773 bu. The market during the week has ruled dull, and prices have declined, 1½c per bushel—closing with sales to day of 5,000 bu No. 1 in store at 14½c. The scarcity of freight room has cut off the demand for shipment.

RYE—Received last week, 7,597 bu; shipped, none. The inquiry for Rye during the week has been very light, and under increased receipts the market has ruled dull and lower—prices closing at a decline on the week of 6c per bushel. To-day the sales were: 800 bu No. 1 in store at 32c.

BARLEY—Received last week, 9,592 bu; shipped, 400 bu. The market during the week has been entirely neglected and quotations are nominal at 18@25c for lots on track by sample.

TIMOTHY SEED—There have been more liberal receipts during the past week and the market is dull and depressed—prices showing a decline during the week of 30c per bushel.

TO-DAY the sales were: 142 bags choice at $1.55; 75 bags do at $1.50; 40 bags good at $1.40.

HIGHWINES—Received last week, 1,902 brls; shipped, 2,576 brls. The market is dull and prices during the week have declined ½@1c per gallon. To-day the sales were: 50 brls country at 13c.

ALCOHOL—Dull and nominal at 32c.

PROVISIONS—The market continues dull and heavy. During the week several small lots of winter packed Mess Pork were sold at $14.00@14.25, but the demand is entirely of a retail character. Spring and summer packed Mess is offered at $13.00@13 50, without buyers. Several lots of sugar-cured Bacon Hams have changed hands during the week at 8c. Lard is dull, with light sales of country and city at 7@7¼c.

During the past week, Messrs. Cragin & Co. and R. M. & O. S. Hough have been packing beef; but it has by no means become general as yet.

TALLOW—During the week there were some round lots of packers' tallow sold at 7c, and butchers' at 6½@6¾c, at which figures the market closes nominal. Country tallow sells at 6@6¼c.

HIDES—There is a fair demand by city dealers, and the market is steady and firm at the following quotations:

Dry Flint	8½	@9
Dry Salted	7	@7½
Green Salted	4½	@5
Green Country	3½	@4

Round lots are held in second hands at ½@1c above these quotations.

HOPS—Crop of 1860, 25@30c per lb for good New York.

BROOM CORN—Received last week, 6,400 lbs; shipped, 35,623 lbs. The demand is good and the market steady at $65@75.00 for good to prime; and $30@50 00 for common to fair.

WOOL—Received last week, 136,709 lbs; shipped 64,875 lbs. There is good demand for coarse wools by manufacturers of army cloth, and the market is a shade firmer. Fine wools are neglected. We quote:

Common to ¼ blood	20	@23
¼ to ½ blood	23	@25
¾ blood	25	@27
Full blood	27	@28

Unwashed Common Wool sells generally at 12½c ℔ lb, and burry at 10c ℔ lb.

FISH—The receipts of Lake Fish during the past week were light, and the market remains steady at the following quotations:

No 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.50	@2.75
No 2 " "	2.25	@2 50
No 1 Trout, hf brls	2.37½	@2.62½
No 2 " "	2 00	@2.25
Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	4 00	@5.00

GROCERIES—The market is quiet and steady. We quote:

SUGARS—N. O. common	[illegible]	@ [illegible] c
" good common	7¼	@ [illegible]
" fair	[illegible]	@ 8
" fully fair to prime	8	@ 8⅝c
Cuba Sugars	7½	@ 8c
N. Y. refined white coffee	9¾	@
" crushed, granulated and granulated	10¾	@ 10¾c
MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House	50	@ 53c
Portland		@
Plantation	33	@ 35c
N. Y. Syrups	33	@ 40c
Golden Syrup	43	@ 48c
COFFEE—Rio	15½	@ 16½c
Maracaibo		@
Santa		@
O. G. Java	20	@ 22 c
Mocha	21	@ 23c
RICE	6¾	@ 7c
SPICES—Cassia	25	@ 27c
Pepper	13	@ 14c
Allspice	12	@ 14c
Cloves	14	@
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson	75	@ 85c
Black Teas	50	@ 85c

FRUITS—APPLES—The supply during the week has been heavier, and the market is 12½@25c lower—with sales at $1.75@2.25. PEACHES—The demand is active and the market steady at $1.00@1.50 ℔ basket, and $1 75 for extra. The supply is still confined to the Illinois crop; but receipts from Michigan are expected this week. PEARS—In better supply, from Alton and Southern Illinois—with sales of Belle at $2.00@2.50 ℔ bushel, and choice Bartletts at $4.00@5.00. LEMONS—French, steady at $10.00@11.00 ℔ case.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, $2.00; Tar, $6.00@6.50, Pitch, $6.50; Rosin, $5.25@5 50—market firm, with an advancing tendency.

BEANS—The market is quiet and steady, with less inquiry. We quote:—Prime, $1.00@1.12½; common to fair, 60@90c.

EGGS—In fair demand and supply good, at 5@5½c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.30@1.50 ℔ doz.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—In good demand at $1.00@1.25 ℔ doz.

POTATOES—The market is glutted and dull at 20@25c ℔ bushel, with very little demand.

CHEESE—New York Hamburgh, 7¼@8c; Western Reserve, 6@6½c.

SALT—Market steady at $1.50 for coarse and fine by the car-load, and $1.40 by the cargo afloat. Dairy, $2.75 ℔ barrel. Liverpool salt nominal at $8.00 ℔ ton.

BUTTER—The market is dull for common at 5@6c. Sales to-day of 200 firkins prime at 7½c. Choice Dairy, 8@10c.

WOOD—Received last week, 1,644 cords. The advance in freights has tended to stiffen the market, and cargoes are in good demand at $3.75 for West Shore, at which three cargoes were sold to-day. East Shore wood is scarce and firm at $4.00@4.25.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of lumber during the past week, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C.

	Week end'g Aug. 24.	Cor. week 1860.	Cor. week 1859.
Lumber, ft	7,270,450	9,359,900	9,464,873
Shingles, no	1,430,000	1,917,000	889,000
Lath, pcs	754,250	930,000	1,344,750
Timber, ft	160,000	20,000	142,000
Posts, no	11,000	16,800	4,000

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, &C., FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 24.

	Lumber ft.	Shingles No.	Lath pcs.
By Lake	....	....	....
By Canal	807,150	85,000	102,000
By G. & C. U. R. R.	976,320	333,000	1,093,000
By Ill. C. R. R.	946,800	439,000	93,000
By Chi. & R. I. R. R.	247,771	162,000	21,750
By Chi. B. & Q. R. R.	874,217	1,786,000	477,000
By Chi. & St. L. R. R.	370,731	582,000	89,000
By C. & N. W. R. R.	28,819	....	61,000
By C. & Mil. 6 weeks	111,664	92,000	10,000
By Mich. Cen. R. R.	13,160	10,000	....
By Mich. South. R. R.	73,750	30 000	....
By P. & Ft W. R. R.	13,800	....	....
Total last week	4,469,121	3,560,000	1,916,750
Total previous week	3,957,400	1,147,500	1,498,500
Corres'ing week, '60	6,735,762	3,980,550	2,664 100
" " '59	4,339,664	3,977,000	747,650

In the lumber market we have to report rather an improved feeling and a shade higher prices. Cargoes have been in fair request both by the city and country dealers, and they have been sold at an advance of fully 50c—in some instances 75c per 1,000 feet. This, however is barely the advance in freights; so that in reality lumber is no higher, although there is less disposition to press sales. The following sales were made during the week:—cargo of schr Coquette, from Collingwood, stock boards and strips, at $7.00; cargo of Saginaw lumber, at $4 25. $7.25, $13 00, and $17 00; cargo of brig Lowell, from Saginaw, good cargo, at $7.12½; cargo of schr Reeve, from Saginaw, gang-sawed boards, at $8.00; cargo of ordinary Muskegon, to arrive, at $6.75; cargo of schr Magnet, from Muskegon, strips and boards, at $6.50; cargo of good Green Bay boards and strips, at $6 50 on dock; cargo of common Grand River lumber at $5.50; 100,000 feet fencing, off the dock, at $6.50; two boat-loads of good Green Bay, mill-run, at $7 00; cargo of schr Mary, from Grand River, rafted, common mixed, at $5.50; cargo of schr Seymour, from Collingwood, strips and boards, at $7.30.

In the yards the trade is light, but the market is firmer. Dealers are now generally asking $7.50, and not very much disposition to sell at that price. Still, there is a healthy feeling with regard to the fatal policy which has heretofore prevailed, of running up prices at this season of the year, and thereby inducing an increase in the receipts, which has never failed to depress the market, and cause a reaction. This is to be guarded against this season, and there is a very proper caution exercised by holders. A slow and gradual advance will do more to help the trade than a sudden and forced buoyancy.

The news from the country dealers is rather more encouraging; but the demand is yet comparatively light. The extreme low prices of produce tends to restrict trade.

Shingles continue scarce and firm. During the week a cargo of 300,000 Rogue river shingles was sold at $2 25 at the mill—equal, with commissions and freights, to $2.40 here. There are few arriving and none offered. Sawed Shingles are firm at $2.75.

Lath is in good demand and firm at $1.50@1.75 afloat.

The following are the quotations in the yards, and delivered on board of canal boats and railroad cars:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$25.00	@
Second Clear	24.00	@
Third Clear	15.00	@16.50
Common Boards, dry	7.50	@
Long Joists, Common	7.50	@10.00
Stock Boards	8.50	@
Fencing, dry	7.50	@
Common Flooring, undressed	11.00	@12.00
Clear do do	18.00	@
Siding, Clear	13.00	@
" Common	9.00	@
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M.	2.75	@
do do No. 1	1.75	@
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75	@
Lath	1.75	@1.50
Posts, ℔ 100	7.00	@10.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—FLOUR—Has been again declined 5 per cent. Only moderate business doing for export and home trade. The advance in freights checks the export demand. Sales 13,000 brls at $4 30@4 35 for super state, $4 45@4.50 for extra state—chiefly $4.50@4.55, $4.50@4.80 for super western, $4 50@4.70 for common to medium extra western, $4.80@5.70 for shipping brands extra r. h. Ohio, $5 40@6.75 for trade brands—closing dull. Canadian flour dull and nominal. Rye flour steady at $2 30@3 85. Corn meal nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower; sales 400 brls at 16½@17c.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and unsettled, and 1@2c lower. The large advance in freights had a very depressing influence. Sales, 6 000 bu Chicago spring at 90c; 5,500 bu Racine spring at 1 00@1.03c; 10,000 bu Mil club at 1 00@1.07c; 14,000 bu amber Iowa at 1 06@1.07c; 3,000 bu very choice amber Green Bay at 1 10c; 6,000 bu choice amber Mich at 1 15@1.16c; 1,000 bu winter red western at 1 10@1.11c; 5,000 bu white western at 1 20@1 25c; 4,100 bu white Canada at 1 26c, and 12,000 bu white Ky at 1 31@1.35c. Rye quiet and very firm at 50@60c for western, 60@66c for state; sale 600 bu North River at 66c. Corn fully 1c lower, with good export demand and fair inquiry for home trade; sales 90,000 bu at 44@47c for inferior to good mixed western; 47@48c for good and prime shipping do; 49@50c for western yellow; 56c for white western. Oats quiet at 26@28c for Canada; 30@33c for state and western.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged; sales 500 brls at $15 for mess; $10.00@10 25 for prime; the latter price for choice. Beef inactive; sales 100 brls at $4.00@4.50 for country prime; $4.50@5 50 for common mess; $9.00@11.25 for repacked mess; $12.50@13.12 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams rule quiet. Cut meats unchanged. Cut meats steady; continue dull; sales 50 pkgs at 4¼@5c for shoulders; 5@6½c for hams. Bacon sides [illegible]. Lard only in very moderate request at previous prices; sales 100 brls at 8½@9c. Butter more active at 8¼@11c for Ohio; 9@13c for state. Cheese steady at 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee still very firm with moderate business doing. Sales 3000 bags at 14@15c for Rio, 13@18c for Laguara and Maracaibo, 18@19c for Java, 19¼@20c for St. Domingo, 12@15c for Costa Rica, closing quiet and steady. Sugars in fair demand and very steady. Sales 1,600 hhds, including 1360 hhds Cuba at 6@7c; 350 hhds Porto Rico at 7½@7¾c, and 30 hhds N. O. at 7¾c. Molasses quiet and steady. Tallow quiet.

STOCKS—Dull. C & R I 40¾, C & T 28¼, M C 64½, Harl prfd 23, Hud 32¾, N Y C 73¾, Pac Mi 72¾, Del & Hud 83, Mo 6s 41¾, Mo 6s 41¼, H & St Jo 46¾, Cal 7s 78, N C 6s 54¾, Va 6s 51¾, Tenn 43¾, Treas 12s 101, U S 6s 81, regd 87¾.

OSWEGO, Aug. 27.—FLOUR—In moderate demand at previous prices.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, but unchanged; sales 3,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee club at 90. Corn quiet—held at 40@41c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm. Flour 26c, wheat 8c, Corn 8c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—47 brls flour, 41,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—25,000 bu wheat, 27,000 bu corn.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—FLOUR—Unchanged and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat lower with fair demand. Sales 15,000 bu Chicago spring at 83c; 14,000 bu ordinary red winter at 95c; 7000 bu fair do at 96c. Corn in fair demand and market lower. Sales 22,000 bu at 36c; 25,000 bu at 36¼c. Oats steady. Sales 10,000 bu at 18¾c; 13,000 bu blown at 18c. Other grains quiet and no sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—11c on corn, 13c on wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—9000 brls flour, 180,000 bu wheat, 201,000 bu corn, 13,000 bu oats, 15,000 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—2000 brls flour, 102,000 bu wheat, 166,000 bu corn, 97,000 bu oats.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........August 27.

Stmr Michigan, Stewart, Ontonagon, 121 pkgs fish, mdse.
Prop Mears, Ryerson, Lincoln, 65 m lumber.
Prop Edith, Hunt, Goderich, lot mdse.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Goderich, lot mdse.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, lot sundries.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, lot mdse.
Prop Buffalo, Douglas Buffalo, 115 brls apples, lot mdse.
Prop Neptune, Newman, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Empire, Richardson, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Gebhard, Buffalo, sundries.
Brig S A Clark, Christianson, Blakeville, 88 cds wood.
Brig Banner, Long, Buffalo, 260 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Malony, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Henry Norton, Carberry, Port Washington, 60 cds wood.
Schr Wallin, Waring, Wilkinson's Pier, 30 cds wood.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr Triumph, Smith, Milwaukee.
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Godrich, Colborne.
Schr Dove, Reahn, Buffalo, 170 m lumber from Grand Haven.
Schr H N Gates, Welsh, Hamlin's Pier, 80 m lumber and 55 cds wood.
Schr Holly, Hayes, Racine.
Schr Sebastopol, Smith, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Liston, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Josephine Dreeden, Finnegan, Webster's Pier, 65 cds wood.
Schr Tuscola, Robb, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr White Cloud, Elsey, New Baltimore, 28 m lumber and 250 m staves.
Schr Annie Thorne, Anderson, Pentwater, 85 m lumber.
Schr Mountaineer, Reese, Bay City, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath, 50 m lumber.
Schr Spartan, Cherry, Gray's Landing, 55 cds wood.
Schr Bonesteel, Christy, Waukegan, 71 m lumber.
Schr Forester, Peterson, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Hamlin's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Sea Star, Reddick, White Lake, 91 m lumber.
Schr Shook, Kelly, Cleveland, 460 tons coal.
Schr St. Andrew, Norris, Presque Isle, 66 tons coal.
Schr Fisk, Close, Colborne.
Scow Laurel, McVea, Kalamazoo, 55 cds wood.

CLEARED.........August 27.

Prop Mohawk, Pheatt, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn, 1,600 brls flour.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, 10,000 bu meal, 400 brls flour, 60 brls highwines.
Prop Buffalo, Douglas, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn, 600 brls flour.
Prop Free State, Rounds, 19,000 bu wheat, 1,000 brls flour.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Neptune, Newman, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Lincoln.
Brig Lowell, Ferris, Oswego, 13,000 bu wheat.
Schr C Reeve, Donahue, Buffalo, 13,500 bu wheat.
Schr Kitty Grant, Malony, White Lake.
Schr Sebastopol, Smith, Grand Haven, 150 brls salt.
Schr Fisher, Liston, White Lake.
Schr Josephine Dreeden, Finnegan, Webster's Pier.
Schr Tradewater, Coster, Kalamazoo.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Perry Hannah, Canfield, Buffalo, 9,000 bu wheat.
Schr Dove, Reahn, Buffalo, 14,200 bu wheat.
Schr Penfield, Easton, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Gates, Welch, Clay Banks.
Schr Holley, Hayes, Oswego, 13,000 bu wheat.
Schr Annie Thorne, Anderson, Pentwater.
Schr Jas. Peterson, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Collingwood, Oder, Buffalo 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Bonesteel, Christy, Muskegon.
Schr Forester, Peterson, Grand Haven.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Hamlin's Pier.
Schr Sea Star, Reddick, White Lake.
Schr Wm Fisk, Close, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Scow Laurel, McVea, Kalamazoo.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.........Aug. 26, 1861.

J Harrington, Marseilles, 5,500 bu corn.
Glasgow, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Adelia, Joliet, 4,000 bu corn, 165 brls flour, 5,791 lbs green hides.
Danube, Ottawa, 5,400 bu corn.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu wheat.
Powhatan, La Salle, 134 tons coal.
St Louis, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn, 8,149 lbs grass seed.
Beloit, La Salle, 4,983 bu corn.
Planet, La Salle, 5,500 bu corn, 175 brls flour.
Mound City, Lockport, 4,000 bu corn.
Abbey Sprague, Ottawa, 3,000 bu corn, 755 lbs beans.
Cuba, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn.
Angola, La Salle, 5,519 bu corn.
Banner State, La Salle, 5,000 bu corn.
Rescue, La Salle, 150 tons coal.
C A Huntoon, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Andes, La Salle, 5,300 bu corn.
H Hamlin, Ottawa, 5,100 bu corn.
Imperial, No. 2, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn.
Caroline, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Time, La Salle, 5,263 bu corn.
Sunshine, Ottawa, 5,400 bu corn.
Aleona, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
J L Alexander, Lockport, 3,000 bu corn, 450 bags flour, 100 lbs seeds.
Atlantic, Morris, 5,300 bu corn, 200 bu rye.
Acme, Morris, 5,300 bu corn.
Clyde, Seneca, 5,400 bu corn.
Progress, Morris, 5,200 bu corn, 15,200 lbs seeds.
Edinburg, Marseilles, 5,500 bu corn.
Clarist, Morris, 4,000 bu corn.
Maria, Kankakee, 2,700 bu corn, 86 bu wheat.
Acadia, Lasalle, 4,251 bu corn, 1,060 bu wheat.
Cushman, Ottawa, 5,200 bu corn.

CLEARED.........Aug. 26.

M. O'Connor, LaSalle.
Carolina, Lockport.
Rocket, Lockport, 1,990 lbs mdse.
A. Lincoln, Morris.
B. A. Thorp, Joliet.
Rescue, Lockport.
S. A. Douglas, Seneca.
Edinburg, Seneca.
Prairie Chief, Ottawa, 23,100 ft lumber.
Cuba, Ottawa.
C. W. Zimmerman, LaSalle.
George, Morris, 41,370 ft lumber.
Edmonia, Morris.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SECRETARY CHASE LOOKING INTO LAKE MATTERS.—The following important letter of instruction has been issued by Secretary Chase to the Collectors of Customs on the Lakes:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 16, 1861.

SIR: I have been officially informed that it is customary at several points on the Lakes to issue clearances to vessels *after their departure*, and to send them by mail to the masters, so that they receive the same on arrival at the place of destination. A rigid enforcement of the strict letter of existing laws, not adapted in some respects to the peculiar exigencies of the trade on the Lakes, would doubtless place it under many embarrassing restrictions. I can, therefore, perceive no objection to officers of the customs extending every facility and accommodation consistent with the laws and not incompatible with the interests of the revenue.

The practice, however, of granting clearances under the circumstances stated, involves a serious departure from the law, and you are accordingly directed immediately to discontinue the same if prevailing at your port, and to conform to the 16th and 17th sections of the Coasting Act of 1793, and insist upon a faithful compliance therewith by the masters of vessels engaged in the trade between the several ports of the United States on the Lakes.

I am, very respectfully,
S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

In connection with the above, we understand that Collector White of this port, some time since began to enforce the law in a more rigid manner than heretofore practiced; but in order to accommodate the Captains, the Deputy Collector is authorized to grant clearances after business hours at his house.

PASSED DETROIT.—The following vessels have passed this port since Saturday noon:

UP—Props Susquehannah, Prairie State; barks S D Woodruff, Ocean Wave, Badger State, [illegible], Nacmi; brigs C P Williams, [illegible], Blair, Commerce, Andes; schrs G D Dousman, Harriet Ross, [illegible], Hastings, C C Griswold, [illegible], Fashion, Ella Bates, Mitchell, Arabian, [illegible], Emmet, Grape Shot, Gray Eagle, Eclipse, [illegible], I J Farwell, Hamlet, N P Goodell, [illegible] Anderson.

DOWN—Steamers Illinois, Planet; props Jefferson, Acme, Iowa, Baltic, Pittsburgh, Mendota; bark Desoto; brig Hollister.

Weather cloudy. Wind S. W., and moderate.—*Detroit Tribune, Monday Evening.*

DROWNED.—Thomas Hood, a seaman, about 25 years of age, and acting in the capacity of second mate on board the bark Waverly, was lost overboard from that vessel on Friday noon of this week, while coming through Lake St. Clair. At the time of the occurrence he was standing on the rail, overhauling the peak purchase, from which he fell backwards into the lake. The boat was immediately lowered away and every effort made to save him, but all to no purpose. His residence for the past two years has been in Chicago, in the family of one Patrick Connelly. It is not known whether he has relations there or not.—*Free Press, 26th.*

[illegible] GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT.

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Chicago Tribune
THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

DEMORALIZATION.

We learn from St. Louis that the army there is being rapidly demoralized by an excess of whisky among the officers and men. "Tangle-leg" is a born secessionist; and soldiers who fraternize with him are doing the rebels good service. Is Gen. Fremont powerless in the premises? The Washington bar rooms lost us the battle of Bull Run. Shall we have such a reason to assign for the next defeat in Missouri?

MISSOURI.

There is quiet at St. Louis and Jefferson City, but apprehension is active, and military preparations still more so. The great battle is yet to come. McCulloch's forces, lately at Bolivar, are now said to be twenty-three miles nearer the State capital, and still pressing forward as rapidly as their limited means of transportation will allow. Sedalia, the terminus of the Pacific Railroad, continues to be held by 2,000 secessionists. Bands of rebels, probably only the advance parties of the army pressing on behind them, are hovering about Rolla, and there has been an unimportant skirmish with them at Lane's Prairie, 16 miles distant. Gen. Fremont is doing all that can be done to prepare his grand army for the important work that yet remains to be completed.

"MISSPELLED IN THE GAZETTE."

The telegraph insists in marring the name of a very meritorious Chicago man in the regular army. It writes him down as "Verner," "Turno," &c., with utter disregard of what is due to good manners. Of course we speak of Capt. JOHN W. TURNER, late of the artillery, but now Commissary of Subsistence attached to the Staff of Major-General Hunter, for service at the head of the Illinois troops. Capt. Turner is the son of John B. Turner, Esq., of this city, a graduate of West Point, and a highly accomplished, as he is believed to be a very gallant officer. He is transferred to this Department from Fortress Monroe, where he has had command of a company in Major Anderson's old regiment. Why not, instead of shutting him up in the Commissariat, put him at the head of a regiment of Illinois volunteers, and in a field where his skill as a commander will tell upon the general result?

BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

The strong expedition that has left Fortress Monroe, under General Butler, is said to be destined to the North Carolina coast, to block up the inlets with some of the old hulks that Government has purchased. The three frigates, like the Minnesota, Wabash and Pawnee, with the gun-boats Monticello and Harriet Lane, a fleet of steamers, propellers, etc., and, more than 4,000 troops with a Major General at the head of them, are quite a formidable outfit for a purpose comparatively so small. [illegible] remember that General Butler was originally assigned to the department of Southeastern Virginia and North Carolina. General Wool relieved him of a portion of his charge. Who knows, then, but the sealed orders under which he has set out from Hampton Roads direct him to establish his headquarters for North Carolina at some convenient place along that coast? It could easily be done, and nothing would be better; nor would Butler like anything better. The blockade of North Carolina, and the command of its inlets, now the convenient landing place of numerous privateers, can best be attained in this way; and besides, a new order of things would be instituted by taking the war into Africa. It wouldn't be strange if we heard racket among the privateersmen of Albemarle and Pamlico.

ARNOLD HARRIS.

It will be recollected that Arnold Harris, of Washington, was one of the messengers who went to the rebel lines on Monday, after the battle of Bull Run, to endeavor to get the body of Col. Cameron, and that he was arrested as a spy and thrust into prison at Richmond. A good deal of sympathy has been expended on this man, though from his antecedents his loyalty was violently suspected. We find in the New Orleans *Picayune* of Aug. 21st, two letters from him which mark him as a traitor; and our only wish is that he may be hung by the friends by whom he is confined, on the supposition that he is also a traitor to them. In one of these letters, dated Washington, April 27th, he says:

"I go to Philadelphia for Mrs. H. and Ella, (his daughter,) and take them to Kentucky, where they will stay some time—perhaps all summer. I will remain with them a few days, and then be ready for anything—must take part in the great drama going on, making myself useful in some way, though I am not fit for very hard service. I shall get letters from Montgomery on my arrival in Kentucky, which will decide my course—most likely I will return to Richmond.

"We have a terrible conflict before us. You cannot imagine the state of things at the North—the hordes are out to a man, and those upon whom we relied to check the aggressive spirit of the Abolitionists have all caved in, and are most violent in their hostility to the South—or, as they say, in sustaining the Government—all fighting under the cry that the stars and stripes must be sustained—an attractive, but false issue. They come from hill and vale, and I verily believe, can raise a million of men, and all the money they want.

"The South must strain every nerve, or there is great danger that these Northern rascals will win their game."

This is sufficiently explicit; but as it was at the beginning of the trouble, he may have had time to repent of his heresies and recant. Another letter, written from his place of confinement Aug. 11th, is in the same vein. We quote:

"We are here, and as the Government at Washington have acted so infamously about flags of truce, striving to evade any recognition of the Confederate States as legal belligerents, the Government here will hold on to us, though I trust not much longer as close prisoners. I have not asked an exchange, nor do I wish it, for I intend to remain in the Confederacy after my release.

"My family I believe is still in Kentucky, though I have not heard from them for a month or more. I wrote Mrs. H. to go to Nashville or some place in the Confederacy so as to preserve her citizenship, as all our interests are there except Washington, and I am praying that the war will not cease until that also belongs to the South.

"Since we have been here, some persons, whom I have found out, have charged that I am a beef contractor for the United States. It is entirely false, I have not one cent's interest in any contract. I have refused many offers of place and profit in the Northern Government, so entirely do I despise it; and though while in Washington I had to act as a neutral, yet my whole heart, as all my friends and many Northern men know, was with the South. It is therefore a queer thing that I should be in a Southern jail."

The case is made out, and there is no more to be said, save that Arnold Harris is a fair specimen of a class of men now in Washington proposing Union sentiments, as he was daily in the habit of doing, at dinner parties with loyal Senators and heads of Bureaus whose society he most courted. That he was, if not a contractor under Government, a partner of contractors, is certain; and that his restless disposition and innate treachery made him the [illegible] to the rebel leaders of all [illegible] their interest which his [illegible] with [illegible] officials enabled him to acquire, is [illegible]. He deserves the halter, and [illegible] will be done with him.